

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 33.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

SECURE A



KEENE & McFADDEN.

It will only cost you
5c. for \$100 for one year,
10c for \$100 for three years
5c for \$100 for five years.
Representing only first-class companies with the rates so cheap you cannot afford to be without it.

READ THIS!

The Brainerd
Greenhouse,
87, Eight Street South,

Have Two Hundred Fresh Rose
Bushes in Bud, Two Thousand Pansy
Plants in Bud, and many other Plants
for Decoration Day, at Prices that
will surprise you; also fine assortments
of Bedding and Borders.

COME NOW.
Mrs. Wm. Dodd,
Manager.

87 8th St. South.

Ready for Business.

JAMES WICKHAM,
Blacksmith and
Shoeing Shop.

Mr. Wickham desires to inform his
many customers that he is again pre-
pared to attend to their wants in his
line in his new quarters at the old
location, corner of 6th and Maple
streets.

First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

W. F. HOLST,
The Blacksmith,
—Has the Agency of the—



McCormick Harvester,
and can recommend them to the pub-
lic. If you are looking for the best
machines in the market call and ex-
amine and get prices.

Blacksmithing and Job
Work Promptly Done.
W. F. HOLST,
Fourth St., Between Front & Laurel

Brainerd & Northern
MINNESOTA RY.
TIME CARD.

Trains Arrive at and Depart from the
Northern Pacific Depot.
GOING NORTH.
P. M.
2:20.....lv. Brainerd-ar.....10:30
4:20.....lv. Brainerd-ar.....9:40
6:10.....lv. Pine River-ar.....8:58
8:10.....lv. Backus-ar.....8:38
10:10.....lv. Lohr-ar.....8:05
11:30.....ar. Walker-lv.....7:40
E. H. HOAR, Supt.

Women love a clear healthy com-
plexion. Pure blood makes it. Bur-
dock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

TERMS FOR SPAIN

President and Secretary Day
Reach a Conclusion on
Their Outlines.

Disposition of the Philippines
the Only Point Open to
Amendment.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The terms
which the United States government
will find acceptable as a basis of peace
are being reduced to form by Secretary
Day, the president having reached a
conclusion on their outlines. These
terms were the formal subject of most
of the discussion during the day in
official circles. If the president's pur-
pose was to secure free expression of
public opinion on this subject he has
been gratified with the response made
through the newspapers and in the ex-
hibition of the interest by government
officials in the complex problem now
presented. Although it was thought
heretofore that no outline of the situa-
tion assumed by the United States
government on this subject would be
forthcoming until after the cabinet
meeting there has been the best reason
to believe that after the full confer-
ence the president had individually
with members of his cabinet he has al-
ready made up his own mind and Sec-
retary Day has now practically reduced
to form the

Reply the United States Will Make
to Spain's overtures through Ambassa-
dor Cambon. On the principal points
the administration's policy was so well
understood and stated by the Associ-
ated Press that there is nothing left
to conjecture. About the only point
that seems to be open to amendment of
an extensive character is the disposi-
tion of the Philippines. While the ad-
ministration has not failed to take no-
tice of the demand for their acquisition
by the United States, as exhibited in
certain sections of the country, it can
be stated that the conclusion has been
reached to abide by the first decision
on this point, namely, to relinquish the
islands, retaining a coaling station and
a surrender of a sufficient zone to make
it self-supporting. This decision, it is
possible, though not probable, may be
again changed before the cabinet dis-
poses of the matter, as strong influ-
ences are at work to induce the pre-
sident to insist upon the substitution of
at least an independent government
over the Philippines for Spanish rule.

THE PAST IS BURIED.

Senator Davis' Speech an Answer to Mr.
Chamberlain's Birmingham Address.

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily Mail
says: With the remarkable speech of
United States Senator Davis at St. Paul
two peoples have buried the past. Sen-
ator Davis' speech is a final and com-
plete answer to the speech of Mr.
Chamberlain at Birmingham. Eng-
land has no need to go whining for an
alliance. For some years, until her
navy has been strengthened, the over-
sea possessions of America must be
held more or less on sufferance, but
with the certainty that the British
fleet is on the side of our kinsmen, all
peril to the United States vanishes.

Cervera Makes His Report.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Admiral
Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish
government through the French em-
bassy his full report of the naval fight
which resulted in the annihilation of
the Spanish fleet. The report is very
long, covering 90 pages of the admiral's
own writing, and is even a more elab-
orate treatment of the great engage-
ment than Admiral Sampson's report to
the navy department.

Porto Rico Adopts Autonomy.

LONDON, July 29.—According to a
dispatch from Berlin a paper professes
to know that the Porto Rican assembly
has adopted autonomy and protests
against the seizure of the island by the
United States as a violation of the pur-
pose for which the United States went
to war.

Nearly All Favor Annexation.
ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—Atlanta
harbors many Cuban refugees and
nearly all of them favor annexing the
island to the United States. Many of
them were banished from the island a
year ago by the Spaniards and they
confidently expect to return soon.

Will Not Provoke Disturbance.

LONDON, July 29.—The Madrid cor-
respondent of The Daily Telegraph
says: However unpalatable the terms
of peace may be they will not provoke
the slightest disturbance in Spain,
where listless indifference is predom-
inant.

Immune Regiment for Santiago.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—The steam-
ship Berlin, having on board the im-
mune regiment under command of
Colonel Duncan S. Hood, has sailed.
Her destination is Santiago.

Alfonso Doing Well.

MADRID, July 29.—The king's attack
of measles is taking its normal course,
and there are no complications.

Health Report Shows Much Sickness Among the Men at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Al-
ger is deeply concerned over the wel-
fare of the gallant troops under Shaf-
ter's command, now encamped on the
outskirts of Santiago. The health re-
port shows a surprisingly large number
of cases of sickness, but an army sur-
geon authorized the statement that
these figures are misleading in a cer-
tain sense, but that the situation may
not be nearly so bad as they would
seem to indicate. The slightest ail-
ment of the most temporary nature
suffices to place a soldier's name on the
sick reports, while nothing would dis-
tinguish between such a case and one
of mortal illness. The inference is
that many of these cases in Shafter's
camp are of a trivial nature, but go to
swell its grand total of sick and
wounded. Notwithstanding this miti-
gating fact, Secretary Alger is going to
remove the soldiers at the very earliest
opportunity to a more healthful clime.
The surgeon general, under the direc-
tion of the secretary, a few days ago
inspected a tract of land adjoining
Montank Point, L. I., belonging to the
Long Island Railroad company, which
had been

Offered to the Government

as suitable to a large encampment. The
tract is three miles square and contains
an abundance of fresh water, a consid-
erable lake, a hill 150 feet in height,
and many other sanitary advantages
including salt water bathing. The
necessary orders to equip this as a
camping ground will go forward im-
mediately and every advantage will be
taken of the experience gained in the
formation of the great camps at Chick-
amauga and Camp Alger to make the
conditions as comfortable as possible
for the battle-scarred veterans of Shaf-
ter's army. The time for their re-
moval is left to General Shafter, the
only limitation placed upon him being
that he shall not delay the homeward
sailing of his troops beyond the mo-
ment when it shall be safe for them to
leave Santiago, having regard to the
fewer conditions. Meanwhile, details
are being made of troops to supply the
force that shall garrison Santiago so
long as it shall be found necessary to
continue troops. This force will be
made up almost altogether of immunes.

SCOVEL'S PLIGHT.

World Dismisses Him and He Is a
Closely Guarded Prisoner.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The New York
World publishes an editorial announce-
ment to the effect that "Sylvester
Scovel is no longer connected with
that paper." The editorial is as brief
as the sentence between the quotation
marks.

Scovel arrived at Norfolk on the
transport Hudson and is now a closely
guarded prisoner. His offense of at-
tempting to strike General Shafter in
the face because that officer did not
permit him to take part in the flag rais-
ing at Santiago de Cuba is a serious
one. Were he not a civilian he would
be shot, and it is held by some that he
can be shot, even though he is a civil-
ian. It has not yet been determined
what will become of the prisoner.

Cromartyshire Crew Exonerated.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—The de-
cision of the court of inquiry given
here exonerates Captain Henderson,
and the officers of the ship Cromarty-
shire from all blame in the matter of
the Bourgogne disaster. The report
was made by Captain William Smith
of the British Royal Navy Reserve,
with whom was associated in the in-
vestigation Captain Bloomfield Doug-
lass, R. N. R., and Captain Lewis An-
derson, nautical assessor.

Big Strike Imminent.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 29.—Anony-
mous notices have been posted about
Tamarack mine threatening a general
strike next Saturday unless the under-
ground workmen receive a 5 and 10 per
cent advance and a 9-hour day. The
mine management is certain to refuse
any such concessions. There have
been rumors of striking for several
weeks previous. The mine employs
1,700 men.

Escaped From an Asylum.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 29.—Local
authorities have been notified of the
escape from the Yankton asylum of
Edwin Greene, a well known attorney
of Chamberlain, who was adjudged in-
sane and taken to the asylum two
months ago.

Fresh Inquiry Ordered.

PARIS, July 29.—M. Eduard Lock-
ren, minister of marine, has decided to
order a fresh inquiry into the loss of
La Bourgogne. If it is found that any
of the crew failed of their duty they
will be punished.

WAR WITTICISMS.

Spain is collecting a great fleet of
hardships.—Galveston News.

The Spaniards allege they are fortify-
ing the coast close to Gibraltar. This is
another big bluff.—Philadelphia Times.

The Irish soldiers of the army should
be given a shot at Port O'Rico.—Phila-
delphia Record.

Proceedings of the Board of Equalization, Meeting Held July 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1898.

Present, Commissioners Smith, Far-
rar, Cale, Bubar, Archibald and Aud-
itor Tache.
Board was duly sworn in.

TOWN OF GARRISON.

D. S. Borden raised \$20 on household goods.
Horses in towns of Long Lake and Crow Wing
were raised 30 per cent.
Little Falls & Dakota railroad swamp lands were
assessed at \$1.50 per acre.

CITY OF BRAINERD.

A. Angel, raised from \$700 to \$1000 on merchan-
dise.
M. Arnold, raised from \$650 to \$800 on merchan-
dise.
Abbott & Wilkins, raised from \$500 to \$800 on
merchandise.
H. I. Cohen, raised from \$500 to \$650 on merchan-
dise.
L. J. Cale, raised from \$500 to \$400 on merchan-
dise.
D. M. Clark & Co., raised from \$4500 to \$8000 on
merchandise.
Henry Drapeau, raised from \$500 to \$800 on mer-
chandise.
Walter Davis, raised from \$400 to \$750 on mer-
chandise.
Gravelle Mercantile Co., raised from \$1500 to
\$2000 on merchandise.
Hugo Katz, raised from \$500 to \$700 on merchan-
dise.
Rachael Kantz, raised from \$700 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
O. S. Hendrickson & Co., raised from \$800 to
\$1000 on merchandise.
L. M. Koop, raised from \$8000 to \$10,000 on mer-
chandise.
S. & J. W. Koop, raised from \$3500 to \$4000 on
merchandise.
Fred Luken, raised from \$800 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
P. M. Lagerquist raised from \$800 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
Larson & Walters, raised from \$400 to \$600 on
merchandise.
A. E. Moberg, raised from \$2500 to \$4000 on mer-
chandise.
J. F. Mcinnis & Co., raised from \$6000 to \$7000
on merchandise.
McFadden Drug Co., raised from \$2700 to \$3000 on
merchandise.
J. D. McCall raised from \$700 to \$850 on merchan-
dise.
F. W. McKay, raised from \$800 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
Con. O'Brien raised from \$3000 to \$500 on mer-
chandise.
C. M. Patok, raised from \$2400 to \$3000 on mer-
chandise.
R. Parker, raised from \$900 to \$1000 on merchan-
dise.
Mrs. J. K. Pearce, raised from \$300 to \$400 on
merchandise.
Penbody & Baker, raised from \$200 to \$300 on mer-
chandise.
Palme & McGinn, raised from \$125 to \$200 on mer-
chandise.
M. J. Reilly, raised from \$1500 to \$1800 on mer-
chandise.
Slipp Bros., raised from \$3500 to \$4000 on mer-
chandise.
M. K. Swartz, raised from \$2400 to \$3000 on mer-
chandise.
Standard Oil Co., raised from \$150 to \$750 on
buildings.
Westfall Bros., raised from \$6000 to \$6500 on mer-
chandise.

Frank Bredfield raised from \$200 to \$350 on stock
and fixtures of sample room.
Geo. E. Gardner, raised from \$1300 to \$1500 on
stock and fixtures of sample room.
Mary Gray, raised from \$150 to \$300 on stock and
fixtures of sample room.
Joseph Drapeau, raised from \$150 to \$300 on house
hold goods.
Jas. E. Gardner, raised from \$200 to \$300 on house
hold goods.
R. R. Wise, raised from \$2500 to \$5000 on house
hold goods.
R. R. Wise, raised from \$450 to \$700 on stock and
fixtures of sample rooms.
C. B. White, raised from \$1250 to \$1500 on mer-
chandise.
R. F. Walters raised from \$900 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
Wm. H. Holst, raised from \$100 to \$300 on machi-
nery.
Geo. Fricker, raised from \$500 to \$1000 on machi-
nery.
Brainerd Tribune, raised from \$1000 to \$1200 on
machinery.
Brainerd Dispatch, raised from \$1000 to \$1200 on
machinery.
A. L. Hoffman, raised from \$1000 to \$2000 on mer-
chandise.
Mons Mahlum, reduced from \$1500 to \$1000 on
merchandise.
J. J. Howe Lumber Co., raised from \$3500 to \$4500
on machinery.

TOWN OF DEERWOOD.

Craig & Craig, raised from \$600 to \$700 on mer-
chandise.
H. J. Hage, raised from \$700 to \$800 on merchan-
dise.
R. H. Mortford, raised from \$200 to \$250 on mer-
chandise.

UNORGANIZED PART OF CROW WING COUNTY.

John L. Berg, raised from \$700 to \$1000 on merchan-
dise.
C. B. Clouse, raised from \$250 to \$300 on merchan-
dise.
A. L. Cole raised from \$1000 to \$1600 on mer-
chandise.
John Crowell, raised from \$200 to \$400 on machi-
nery.
M. F. Driver, raised from \$150 to \$300 on ma-
chinery.
A. A. Miller, raised from \$700 to \$800 on machi-
nery.
Aberis & Jormo, reduced from \$700 to \$250 on
machinery.
Sheep were all equalized at \$1.50 each.
Dogs in town of Maple Grove raised to \$5.00 each.
Structures in towns of Daggett Brook, Long Lake
and Maple Grove were raised 50 per cent.

CITY OF BRAINERD REAL ESTATE.

75 feet west end lots 23, 24 and 25, block 67, raised
from \$400 to \$500 on improvements.
125 feet west end lot 16, block 69, reduced from
\$600 to \$400 on ground.
125 feet west end lot 17, block 69, reduced from
\$600 to \$400 on ground.
Lots 22 and 23, block 42, raised from \$1800 to \$2000
on improvement.

Lots 22, 23 and 24, block 74, raised from \$1200 to
\$1500 on improvement.
Lot 24, block 76, reduced from \$650 to \$550 on im-
provement.
Lot 10, block 78, raised from \$1000 to \$1100 on im-
provement.
Lot 5, block 100, raised from \$1000 to \$1200 on im-
provement.
Lot 13, block 129, raised from \$2000 to \$2200 on im-
provement.
Lot 2, block 185, raised from \$1200 to \$1400 on im-
provement.
Lot 1, Second addition, block 19, raised from \$500
to \$700 on improvements.
NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Section 36, town 45, range 31, raised
from \$200 to \$500 on improvements.
SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, section 36, town 45, range 31, raised
from \$250 to \$1000 on improvements.
Board adjourned until Wednesday,
August 3rd, 1898.

LOUIS TACHE,
Co. Auditor.

Hoffman is selling a new 1898 up-
to-date bicycle for \$20.

KATRINE GLEANINGS.

Mrs. M. Coleman is visiting in
Brainerd this week.

Mrs. C. A. Hunt and family have
returned to their home in Davenport,
N. D.

Invitations are out for a surprise
party to be held at Mrs. McCalvey's
Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Conner of Roy-
alton, have been visiting at J. M.
Young's for a few days.

There will be a meeting held at the
school house on Saturday evening to
make arrangements for the annual
camp meeting.

DEERWOOD NEWS.

Crops are looking fine and every
body is busy haying.

Myrton Fuller, of Brainerd, spent
Sunday at the Patterson farm.

Rev. Wilbur Hunt preached to a
well filled house on Sunday evening
last.

The blueberries seem to be quite
plentiful as the Indians bring in large
supplies every week.

Chas. Hanson and Eugene Sullivan
expect to go to Dakota the last of the
week for the harvest.

Quite a crowd of Brainerd gentle-
men were down on Sunday fishing
and taking pictures of the lakes.

C. J. Rathvon received the contract
for building the addition to the school
house, he being the lowest bidder.

Joe Raymond is now running the
steam yacht on Serpent lake and its
friendly whistle sounds quite home-
like.

Mr. David J. Vinje, of Nevada, Ia.
made a short visit at Judge Vinje's
and Harry Patterson's the first of the
week.

The raspberry crop is not as good
as was expected on account of the
worms destroying them in the early
part of the season.

Walter Archibald sold his point on
Serpent lake opposite the Vinje point
to a gentleman from Superior, receiv-
ing \$750 for the thirty acres.

Peter Brandt has finished his jobs
around the station and is now making
some extensive improvements out at
Victor Peterson's. We understand
Mr. Peterson is going to have a new
barn built.

The dance at John Engman's was a
failure we hear. There was also a
dance at Burthwicks' on Monday eve-
ning. The young people who attend-
ed report a good time. The party
was gotten up for those who intend
leaving for the harvest this week.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the W. C.
T. U. will be held next Tuesday after-
noon, Aug. 2nd, at 3 o'clock at the
home of Mrs. J. C. Congdon. Each
member is earnestly requested to be
present, as the officers will be elected
for the ensuing year. Refreshments
will be served. ELLA SMITH, Sec.

Notice to Teachers.

Public examinations will be held in
the high school building on the 12th
and 13th of August. Teachers who
have held two third grade certificates
will receive only one more certificate
of that grade.
J. A. WILSON,
Co. Supt. Schools.

Notice.

Having leased the Walker hall we
are now prepared to furnish hall and
music for parties, dances, socials, etc.,
at reasonable rates. We will give the
first of a series of dances on Tuesday,
August 2d, to which everybody is in-
vited, and as soon as cool weather
comes we will form a dancing class
for beginners, also a juvenile class.
For rates on hall or music see either
of us. Yours Respectfully,
NUTTING & WAITE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President

G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - \$200,000

Paid up Capital, - - \$50,000

Surplus, - - - - \$30,000

Business accounts invited.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BANK!

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.

H. D. TREGLAUNY, Cashier.

County, School and
City Orders Bought.

Money to Loan on Chattel Se-
curity. Lumbermen's Time Checks
Cashed.

St. Benedict's Academy, ST. JOSEPH, MINN.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

With which is connected a depart-
ment for Little Boys.

Terms Moderate. For Catalogue,
Apply to
SISTER DIRECTRESS.

Professional Cards.

J. L. FREDERICK, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Rooms 9 and 10 First National Bank Bldg.,
BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

DRS. CAMP & THABES,

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in First National Bank Block.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Night Calls received at Office.
Telephone Call, 7-2.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA

DR. A. F. GROVES,

Physician & Surgeon.

Office over McFadden Drug Co.'s Store.
Residence, Cor. 6th and Kingwood Sts.
Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call: Office—8-3, Residence—14-3.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

McPHERSON & REIMSTAD,

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in First Nat. Bank Bldg.
O. FICE HOURS—From 9 to 10 A. M. and from
2 to 4 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.

R. K. WHITELEY

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 2, Leeper Block,
BRAINERD..... MINN

McLENAHAN & MANTOR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block
BRAINERD, MINN.

J. H. WARNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbian Block.

Brainerd, - Minn.

W. H. CROWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Land Office Practice and Collections
a specialty.

Columbian Block, Sixth St, BRAINERD, MINN

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 33.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

PROCURE A Tornado Policy

KEENE & McFADDEN.

It will only cost you
5c. for \$100 for one year,
10c for \$100 for three years
5c for \$100 for five years.

Representing only first-class companies with the rates so cheap you cannot afford to be without it.

READ THIS!

The Brainerd Greenhouse,
87, Eight Street South,

Have Two Hundred Fresh Rose
bushes in Bud, Two Thousand Pansy
plants in Bud, and many other Plants
for Decoration Day, at Prices that
will surprise you; also fine assortments
of Bedding and Borders.

COME NOW.

Mrs. Wm. Dodd,
Manager.

87 8th St. South.

Ready for Business.

JAMES WICKHAM,

Blacksmith and
Shoeing Shop.

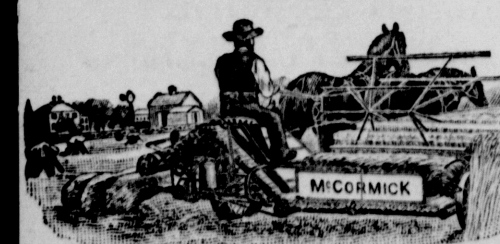
Mr. Wickham desires to inform his
many customers that he is again pre-
pared to attend to their wants in his
line in his new quarters at the old
location, corner of 6th and Maple
streets.

First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

W. F. HOLST,
The Blacksmith,

—Has the Agency of the—



McCormick Harvester,

and can recommend them to the public.
If you are looking for the best
machines in the market call and ex-
amine and get prices.

Blacksmithing and Job
Work Promptly Done.

W. F. HOLST,

Fourth St., Between Front & Laurel

Brainerd & Northern
MINNESOTA RY.

TIME CARD.

Trains Arrive at and Depart from the
Northern Pacific Depot.

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

7:20.....lv-Brainerd-ar.....10:30
8:20.....lv-Hubert-ar.....9:43
9:20.....lv-Pine River-ar.....8:38
10:20.....lv-Backus-ar.....8:38
11:20.....lv-Leith-ar.....8:38
12:20.....lv-Walker-ar.....7:40

E. H. HOAR, Supt.

Women love a clear healthy com-
plexion. Pure blood makes it. Bur-
dock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

TERMS FOR SPAIN

President and Secretary Day
Reach a Conclusion on
Their Outlines.

Disposition of the Philippines
the Only Point Open to
Amendment.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The terms
which the United States government
will find acceptable as a basis of peace
are being reduced to form by Secretary
Day, the president having reached a
conclusion on their outlines. These
terms were the formal subject of most
of the discussion during the day in
official circles. If the president's pur-
pose was to secure free expression of
public opinion on this subject he has
been gratified with the response made
through the newspapers and in the ex-
hibition of the interest by government
officials in the complex problem now
presented. Although it was thought
heretofore that no outline of the situa-
tion assumed by the United States
government on this subject would be
forthcoming until after the cabinet
meeting there has been the best reason
to believe that after the full confer-
ences the president had individually
with members of his cabinet he has al-
ready made up his own mind and Sec-
retary Day has now practically reduced
to form the

Reply the United States Will Make
to Spain's overtures through Ambassa-
dor Cambon. On the principal points
the administration's policy was so well
understood and stated by the Asso-
ciated Press that there is nothing left
to conjecture. About the only point
that seems to be open to amendment of
an extensive character is the disposi-
tion of the Philippines. While the ad-
ministration has not failed to take no-
tice of the demand for their acquisition
by the United States, as exhibited in
certain sections of the country, it can
be stated that the conclusion has been
reached to abide by the first decision
on this point, namely, to relinquish the
islands, retaining a coaling station and
a surrender of a sufficient zone to make
it self-supporting. This decision, it is
possible, though not probable, may be
again changed before the cabinet dis-
poses of the matter, as strong influ-
ences are at work to induce the pres-
ident to insist upon the substitution of
at least an independent government
over the Philippines for Spanish rule.

THE PAST IS BURIED.

Senator Davis' Speech an Answer to Mr.
Chamberlain's Birmingham Address.
LONDON, July 29.—The Daily Mail
says: With the remarkable speech of
United States Senator Davis at St. Paul
two peoples have buried the past. Sen-
ator Davis' speech is a final and com-
plete answer to the speech of Mr.
Chamberlain at Birmingham. Eng-
land has no need to go whining for an
alliance. For some years, until her
navy has been strengthened, the over-
sea possessions of America must be
held more or less on sufferance, but
with the certainty that the British
fleet is on the side of our kinsmen, all
peril to the United States vanishes.

Cervera Makes His Report.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Admiral
Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish
government through the French em-
bassy his full report of the naval fight
which resulted in the annihilation of
the Spanish fleet. The report is very
long, covering 90 pages of the admiral's
own writing, and is even a more elab-
orate treatment of the great engage-
ment than Admiral Sampson's report
to the navy department.

Porto Rico Adopts Autonomy.

LONDON, July 29.—According to a
dispatch from Berlin a paper professes
to know that the Porto Rican assembly
has adopted autonomy and protests
against the seizure of the island by the
United States as a violation of the pur-
pose for which the United States went to war.

Nearly All Favor Annexation.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—Atlanta
harbors many Cuban refugees and
nearly all of them favor annexing the
island to the United States. Many of
them were banished from the island a
year ago by the Spaniards and they
confidently expect to return soon.

Will Not Provoke Disturbance.

LONDON, July 29.—The Madrid cor-
respondent of The Daily Telegraph
says: However unpalatable the terms
of peace may be they will not provoke
the slightest disturbance in Spain,
where listless indifference is predom-
inant.

Immune Regiment for Santiago.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—The steam-
ship Berlin, having on board the im-
mune regiment under command of
Colonel Duncan S. Hood, has sailed.
Her destination is Santiago.

Alfonso Doing Well.

MADRID, July 29.—The king's attack
of measles is taking its normal course,
and there are no complications.

Health Report Shows Much Sickness Among the Men at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Al-
ger is deeply concerned over the wel-
fare of the gallant troops under Shaf-
ter's command, now encamped on the
outskirts of Santiago. The health re-
port shows a surprisingly large number
of cases of sickness, but an army sur-
geon authorized the statement that
these figures are misleading in a cer-
tain sense, but that the situation may
not be nearly so bad as they would
seem to indicate. The slightest ail-
ment of the most temporary nature
suffices to place a soldier's name on the
sick reports, while nothing would dis-
tinguish between such a case and one
of mortal illness. The inference is
that many of these cases in Shafter's
camp are of a trivial nature, but go to
swell its grand total of sick and
wounded. Notwithstanding this miti-
gating fact, Secretary Alger is going to
remove the soldiers at the very earliest
opportunity to a more healthful clime.
The surgeon general, under the direc-
tion of the secretary, a few days ago
inspected a tract of land adjoining
Montauk Point, L. I., belonging to the
Long Island Railroad company, which
had been

Offered to the Government

as suitable to a large encampment. The
tract is three miles square and contains
an abundance of fresh water, a consid-
erable lake, a hill 150 feet in height,
and many other sanitary advantages
including salt water bathing. The
necessary orders to equip this as a
camping ground will go forward im-
mediately and every advantage will be
taken of the experience gained in the
formation of the great camps at Chik-
amauga and Camp Alger to make the
conditions as comfortable as possible
for the battle-scarred veterans of Shaf-
ter's army. The time for their re-
moval is left to General Shafter, the
only limitation placed upon him being
that he shall not delay the homeward
sailing of his troops beyond the mo-
ment when it shall be safe for them to
leave Santiago, having regard to the
fever conditions. Meanwhile, details
are being made of troops to supply the
force that shall garrison Santiago so
long as it shall be found necessary to
continue troops. This force will be
made up almost altogether of immunes.

SCOVEL'S FLIGHT.

World Dismisses Him and He Is a
Closely Guarded Prisoner.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The New York
World publishes an editorial announce-
ment to the effect that "Sylvester
Scovel is no longer connected with
that paper." The editorial is as brief
as the sentence between the quotation
marks.

Scovel arrived at Norfolk on the
transport Hudson and is now a closely
guarded prisoner. His offense of at-
tempting to strike General Shafter in
the face because that officer did not
permit him to take part in the flag rais-
ing at Santiago de Cuba is a serious
one. Were he not a civilian he would
be shot, and it is held by some that he
can be shot, even though he is a civil-
ian. It has not yet been determined
what will become of the prisoner.

Cromartyshire Crew Exonerated.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—The de-
cision of the court of inquiry given
here exonerates Captain Henderson,
and the officers of the ship Cromarty-
shire from all blame in the matter of
the Bourgogne disaster. The report
was made by Captain William Smith
of the British Royal Navy Reserve,
with whom was associated in the in-
vestigation Captain Bloomfield Doug-
lass, R. N. R., and Captain Lewis An-
derson, nautical assessor.

Big Strike Imminent.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 29.—Anony-
mous notices have been posted about
Tamarack mine threatening a general
strike next Saturday unless the under-
ground workmen receive a 5 and 10 per
cent advance and a 9-hour day. The
mine management is certain to refuse
any such concessions. There have
been rumors of striking for several
weeks previous. The mine employs
1,700 men.

Escaped From an Asylum.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 29.—Local
authorities have been notified of the
escape from the Yankton asylum of
Edwin Greene, a well known attorney
of Chamberlain, who was adjudged in-
sane and taken to the asylum two
months ago.

Fresh Inquiry Ordered.

PARIS, July 29.—M. Edouard Lock-
er, minister of marine, has decided to
order a fresh inquiry into the loss of
La Bourgogne. If it is found that any
of the crew failed of their duty they
will be punished.

WAR WITTICISMS.

Spain is collecting a great fleet of
hardships.—Galveston News.

The Spaniards allege they are fortify-
ing the coast close to Gibraltar. This
is another big bluff.—Philadelphia Times.

The Irish soldiers of the army should
be given a shot at Port O'Rico.—Phila-
delphia Record.

Proceedings of the Board of Equalization, Meeting Held July 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1898.

Present, Commissioners Smith, Far-
rar, Cale, Bubar, Archibald and Aud-
itor Tache.
Board was duly sworn in.

TOWN OF GARRISON.

D. S. Borden raised \$20 on household goods.
Horses in towns of Long Lake and Crow Wing
were raised 30 per cent.
Little Falls & Dakota railroad swamp lands were
assessed at \$1.50 per acre.

CITY OF BRAINERD.

A. Angel, raised from \$700 to \$1000 on merchan-
dise.
M. Arnold, raised from \$650 to \$800 on merchan-
dise.
Abbott & Wilkins, raised from \$500 to \$800 on mer-
chandise.
H. I. Cohen, raised from \$550 to \$650 on merchan-
dise.
L. J. Cale, raised from \$350 to \$400 on merchan-
dise.
D. M. Clark & Co., raised from \$450 to \$800 on mer-
chandise.
Henry Drapeau, raised from \$50 to \$80 on merchan-
dise.
Walter Davis, raised from \$400 to \$750 on merchan-
dise.
Gravelle Mercantile Co., raised from \$150 to
\$200 on merchandise.
Hugo Katz, raised from \$500 to \$700 on merchan-
dise.
Rachael Kantz, raised from \$700 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
O. S. Hendrickson & Co., raised from \$800 to
\$1000 on merchandise.
L. M. Koop, raised from \$800 to \$10,000 on mer-
chandise.
S. & J. W. Koop, raised from \$350 to \$400 on mer-
chandise.
Fred Luken, raised from \$800 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
P. M. Lagerquist raised from \$600 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
Larson & Walters, raised from \$400 to \$600 on mer-
chandise.

A. E. Moberg, raised from \$2500 to \$4000 on mer-
chandise.
J. F. McGinnis & Co., raised from \$6000 to \$7000
on merchandise.
McFadden Drug Co., raised from \$2700 to \$3000 on
merchandise.
J. D. McCall raised from \$700 to \$850 on merchan-
dise.
F. W. McKay, raised from \$800 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
Con. O'Brien raised from \$3000 to \$4500 on mer-
chandise.
C. M. Patek, raised from \$2800 to \$3000 on mer-
chandise.
R. Parker, raised from \$900 to \$1000 on merchan-
dise.
Mrs. J. K. Pearce, raised from \$300 to \$400 on mer-
chandise.
Peabody & Baker, raised from \$300 to \$300 on mer-
chandise.
Palme & McGinn, raised from \$125 to \$200 on mer-
chandise.

M. J. Reilly, raised from \$1500 to \$1800 on mer-
chandise.
Slipp Bros., raised from \$3500 to \$4000 on mer-
chandise.
M. K. Swartz, raised from \$2400 to \$3000 on mer-
chandise.
Standard Oil Co., raised from \$150 to \$750 on
buildings.
Westfall Bros., raised from \$6000 to \$6500 on mer-
chandise.

Frank Bredfeldt raised from \$200 to \$350 on stock
and fixtures of sample room.
Geo. E. Gardner, raised from \$1200 to \$1500 on
stock and fixtures of sample room.
Mary Gray, raised from \$150 to \$300 on stock and
fixtures of sample room.
Joseph Drapeau, raised from \$150 to \$300 on house
hold goods.

Jas. E. Gardner, raised from \$200 to \$300 on house
hold goods.
R. R. Wise, raised from \$2500 to \$2500 on house
hold goods.
R. R. Wise, raised from \$450 to \$700 on stock and
fixtures of sample rooms.
C. B. White, raised from \$1250 to \$1500 on mer-
chandise.
R. F. Walters raised from \$900 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.

Wm. H. Holst, raised from \$100 to \$300 on machi-
nery.
Geo. Fricker, raised from \$500 to \$1000 on machi-
nery.
Brainerd Tribune, raised from \$1000 to \$1200 on
machinery.
Brainerd Dispatch, raised from \$1000 to \$1300 on
machinery.
A. L. Hoffman, raised from \$1000 to \$2000 on mer-
chandise.

Mons Mahlum, reduced from \$1500 to \$1000 on
merchandise.
J. J. Howe Lumber Co., raised from \$500 to \$1500
on machinery.

TOWNS OF DEERWOOD.

Craig & Craig, raised from \$600 to \$700 on mer-
chandise.
H. J. Hage, raised from \$700 to \$800 on merchan-
dise.
R. H. Morford, raised from \$200 to \$250 on mer-
chandise.

UNORGANIZED PART OF CROW WING COUNTY.

John L. Berg, raised from \$700 to \$1000 on mer-
chandise.
C. B. Clouse, raised from \$250 to \$300 on merchan-
dise.

CITY OF BRAINERD REAL ESTATE.

75 feet west end lot 23, 23 and 24, block 67, raised
from \$400 to \$500 on improvements.
125 feet west end lot 16, block 69, reduced from
\$600 to \$400 on ground.

125 feet west end lot 17, block 79, reduced from
\$600 to \$400 on ground.
Lots 22 and 23, block 42, raised from \$1800 to \$2000
on improvement.

Lots 22, 23 and 24, block 74, raised from \$1200 to
\$1500 on improvement.
Lot 24, block 76, reduced from \$650 to \$550 on im-
provement.
Lot 10, block 78, raised from \$1000 to \$1100 on im-
provement.

Lot 5, block 100, raised from \$1000 to \$1300 on im-
provement.
Lot 13, block 129, raised from \$2000 to \$2200 on im-
provement.
Lot 2, block 185, raised from \$1200 to \$1400 on im-
ments.

Lot 1, Second addition, block 19, raised from \$500
to \$700 on improvements.
NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Section 36, town 45, range 31, raised
from \$200 to \$500 on improvements.

SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, section 36, town 45, range 31, raised
from \$250 to \$1000 on improvements.
Board adjourned until Wednesday,
August 3rd, 1898.

LOUIS TACHE,
Co. Auditor.

Hoffman is selling a new 1898 up-
to-date bicycle for \$20.

KATRINE GLEANINGS.

Mrs. M. Coleman is visiting in
Brainerd this week.

Mrs. C. A. Hunt and family have
returned to their home in Davenport,
N. D.

Invitations are out for a surprise
party to be held at Mrs. McCalvey's
Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Conner of Roy-
alton, have been visiting at J. M.
Young's for a few days.

There will be a meeting held at the
school house on Saturday evening to
make arrangements for the annual
camp meeting.

DEERWOOD NEWS.

Crops are looking fine and every
body is busy haying.

Myrton Fuller, of Brainerd, spent
Sunday at the Patterson farm.

Rev. Wilbur Hunt preached to a
well filled house on Sunday evening
last.

The blueberries seem to be quite
plentiful as the Indians bring in large
supplies every week.

Chas. Hanson and Eugene Sullivan
expect to go to Dakota the last of the
week for the harvest.

Quite a crowd of Brainerd gentle-
men were down on Sunday fishing
and taking pictures of the lakes.

C. J. Rathvon received the contract
for building the addition to the school
house, he being the lowest bidder.

Joe Raymond is now running the
steam yacht on Serpent lake and its
friendly whistle sounds quite home-
like.

Mr. David J. Vinje, of Nevada, Ia.
made a short visit at Judge Vinje's
and Harry Patterson's the first of the
week.

The raspberry crop is not as good
as was expected on account of the
worms destroying them in the early
part of the season.

Walter Archibald sold his point on
Serpent lake opposite the Vinje point
to a gentleman from Superior, receiv-
ing \$750 for the thirty acres.

Peter Brandt has finished his jobs
around the station and is now making
some extensive improvements out at
Victor Peterson's. We understand
Mr. Peterson is going to have a new
barn built.

The dance at John Engman's was a
failure we hear. There was also a
dance at Burthwicks' on Monday eve-
ning. The young people who attend-
ed report a good time. The party
was gotten up for those who intend
leaving for the harvest this week.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the W. C.
T. U. will be held next Tuesday after-
noon, Aug. 2nd, at 3 o'clock at the
home of Mrs. J. C. Congdon. Each
member is earnestly requested to be
present, as the officers will be elected
for the ensuing year. Refreshments
will be served. ELLA SMITH, Sec.

Notice to Teachers.

Public examinations will be held in
the high school building on the 12th
and 13th of August. Teachers who
have held two third grade certificates
will receive only one more certificate
of that grade. J. A. WILSON,
Co. Supt. Schools.

Notice.

Having leased the Walker hall we
are now prepared to furnish hall and
music for parties, dances, socials, etc.,
at reasonable rates. We will give the
first of a series of dances on Tuesday,
August 2d, to which everybody is in-
vited, and as soon as cool weather
comes we will form a dancing class
for beginners, also a juvenile class.
For rates on hall or music see either
of us. Yours Respectfully,
NUTTING & WAITE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President

G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - \$200,000

Paid up Capital, - - \$50,000

Surplus, - - - - \$30,000

Business accounts invited.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BANK!

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.

H. D. TREGLAWNY, Cashier.

County, School and
City Orders Bought.

Money to Loan on Chattel Se-
curity. Lumbermen's Time Checks
Cash.

St. Benedict's Academy, ST. JOSEPH, MINN.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

With which is connected a depart-
ment for Little Boys.

Terms Moderate. For Catalogue,
Apply to
SISTER DIRECTRESS.

Professional Cards.

J. L. FREDERICK, D. M. D.
DENTIST.

Rooms 9 and 10 First National Bank Bldg.,
BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

DRS. CAMP & THABES,
Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in First National Bank Block.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Night Calls received at Office.
Telephone Call, 7-2.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA

DR. A. F. GROVES,
Physician & Surgeon.

Office over McFadden Drug Co.'s Store.
Residence, Cor. 6th and Kingwood Sts.
Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call: Office—8-3, Residence—14-3.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

McPHERSON & REIMSTAD,
Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in First Nat. Bank Bldg.
O. FICE HOURS—From 9 to 10 A. M. and from
2 to 4 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.

R. K. WHITELEY

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 2 Leeper Block,
BRAINERD, MINN.

McLENAHAN & MANTOR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block
BRAINERD, MINN.

J. H. WARNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbian Block.
Brainerd, Minn.

W. H. CROWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Land Office Practice and Collections
a specialty.
Columbian Block, Sixth St., BRAINERD, MINN.

Brainerd Dispatch.
Ingersoll & Wieland, Publishers.
BRainerd, - - MINNESOTA.

All things come with the waiter who serves an order of hash.

It's easier to love an enemy after you get the better of him.

With a Letter purse, flour by any other name would smell as wheat.

Drop a secret in the average woman's ear and her tongue begins to work.

Kissing may not be dangerous, but it often causes palpitation of the heart.

Some men hatch up excuses to call on their neighbors just about dinner time.

The shoemaker who fits a woman's feet to her satisfaction performs a heroic feat.

If it costs \$1,000 to fire a big modern gun Commodore Schley saved Spain quite a sum the other day.

The fighting at home is not serious; but men who want Uncle Sam's bonds elbow one another rather roughly.

The woman who is a slave to fashion should never marry a man who is averse to the financial encouragement of slavery.

A woman is always harping on her ideal man to her husband, but a man seldom says a word about his ideal woman to his wife.

When a man nearly breaks his neck in trying to dodge a lightning bug while crossing a street-car track it's time for him to sign the pledge.

The best thing "Queen Lil" can do is to join the woman's "Strong Mind" movement. In the course of time she may achieve a new sovereignty in this way and take her place again among queens.

The number of dead heroes' sons is not so large that everybody must needs make a fuss when one of them gets a slight military or naval honor. We notice that the "glided gang" in Roosevelt's regiment—that is, the sons of rich men—are taking their share of the roughing business with the utmost cheerfulness; and the names of Logan, Blaine and Grant are carried by very promising men. Besides, if they make mistakes, with the eyes of the country on them, won't they catch it?

Alfonso plays with toy soldiers, some of them representing Americans and some Spaniards, and in every sham battle the former get whipped. On the last day that the prince imperial of France was at the Tuilleries he played with toy soldiers, and the German half of them were badly beaten. The next day his little majesty went with his papa to the front, and presently got his baptism of fire. "He picked up a spent ball," says the account, "and the soldiers wept at his clemency." In a few weeks Louis Napoleon was a prisoner and an exile, and the empress and the prince imperial joined him at Chiselhurst. Soon the ex-emperor died, and a few years thereafter the prince went to South Africa and was killed by savages.

The Association des Dames Francaises of Havre, France, which is composed of ladies and gentlemen of the best families in that city, and which was founded in 1882, for the purpose of rendering aid to wounded soldiers in time of war, has sent a communication to the American consul at Havre advising him that 500 francs is to be expended by the society for the wounded in the American army. The letter says: "The committee has not forgotten the aid rendered and the assistance offered the French army during the war of 1870, and it trusts that the interest now taken by the French people in your behalf will serve not only to assure you of our profound sympathy but also dispel any unhappy misunderstanding that may at present exist."

That is a mean nature which can see no good and acknowledge no capacity in an enemy. Heroism is heroism still, though a foe display it. Here is a story of bravery from a London journal, and the hero was a surgeon of the Spanish army in Cuba. In the course of an engagement he proceeded to the front line to help the wounded. Forthwith a bullet shattered his knee-joint. With the help of his assistants he dressed his wound, and then went to work. Disabled and suffering, under a hot fire, the surgeon performed no less than twenty-four major operations on stricken soldiers. Could any American have self shown more courage, patience, unselfishness? This man and his nation will one day cease to be at enmity with us, but need we wait till that happy day before praising Spanish merit?

The mountain howitzer on a living gun-carriage was an original idea with John Phoenix a good many years ago. According to that gentleman it was put in practical operation and didn't work well. The mules had the usual characteristics of their kind and proved unmanageable. They insisted on revolving rapidly, so that the contents of the gun's back were distributed pretty evenly between friend and foe; and several of them were kicked by their pieces over as many precipices, and when found were available for no purpose whatever.

GEN. GARCIA'S TROOPS ROUTED
FIRST RESULT OF THE PETULANT DISAGREEMENT WITH SHAFER.

Insurgents Attack a Large Force of Spaniards on Their Way to Santiago to Surrender and Are Unmercifully Trounced—Forty-One Cubans Were Killed and Many Wounded—Spanish Loss Was Much Smaller—To Garcia's Demand for Surrender, the Spanish Commander Replied That Gen. Toral Had Surrendered to the Americans and Not to the Cubans.

New York, July 24.—The Herald has the following dispatch dated Santiago de Cuba, July 23.—Over 4,000 Cuban insurgents, comprising Gen. Garcia's army for the Eastern department of Cuba, have been routed in a fierce engagement with a detachment of Spanish troops bound for Santiago to surrender. In this battle, which took place at a point several miles to the north of this city, forty-one Cubans were killed and many more were wounded. The Spanish loss, I am informed, was much smaller. This disastrous defeat of the insurgents is the first result of Gen. Garcia's petulant disagreement with Shaffer and of his decision no longer to co-operate with the American forces.

When the Cuban General withdrew his troops to the mountains he resolved to move on to Holguin, about sixty miles to the northwest of this city. If the Americans would not allow them to wreak vengeance on the Spaniards in Santiago the Cubans proposed to storm some other important place and take possession of it on their own account. It was with this object in view that Gen. Garcia withdrew his troops from the American lines, and refused longer to act as an ally of Gen. Shaffer. He decided to capture Holguin if possible, and to there set up an insurgent government, making that place the Cuban headquarters for the Eastern department. It is not yet known how far to the northward of Santiago Gen. Garcia's army had proceeded upon this mission when the Spanish troops were encountered. They had been marching for many hours, however, and must have been well started on their journey. I am told it is a question as to which were

The More Surprised, the Cubans or the Spaniards, when the two bodies of troops met on the road between Santiago and Holguin. The Spaniards had been gathered from the fortified towns in the vicinity and were marching to Santiago, under the terms of the surrender agreed to by Gen. Toral. They were seeking to carry out in good faith the agreement made with Gen. Shaffer. They were not looking for a fight and were caught off their guard. Gen. Garcia ordered his men to form so that they would be concealed in the chapparral, hoping to annihilate the first sections of the Spanish troops. His plans were promptly put into execution, but the Spaniards, quickly recovering from the demoralization caused by the opening shots, fought fiercely. Gen. Garcia's ambush was a failure. Although unsuccessful in his plan to trap the Spaniards, Gen. Garcia sent word to them demanding that they surrender forthwith. To this demand the Spanish commander made an emphatic refusal. "Gen. Toral," he notified Gen. Garcia, "has surrendered to the American army, not to the Cubans." Despite the information that these Spanish troops were a part of those included in

Gen. Toral's Surrender, Gen. Garcia thereupon ordered his troops to prepare to fight. The Cubans quickly took their positions to which they had been assigned and the order to fire was passed along the line. Gen. Garcia had decided to attempt to carry the Spanish position by assault, and the first troops pressed forward when the word was given. Their progress was firmly resisted at every point by the Spaniards, who, after several hours' fighting, put the Cubans to rout with a loss of forty-one killed and many wounded. The Spaniards suffered a smaller loss. This battle, with its disastrous results, has greatly excited the Cubans. They are demanding vengeance, and cannot understand why the Americans do not annihilate their Spanish prisoners of war. Gen. Garcia, prior to this latest exploit, has been a source of great trouble to Gen. Shaffer, the American commander having been met at every point by the Cubans with claims for precedence. All of the Cubans violently opposed the terms upon which Gen. Toral surrendered to Gen. Shaffer. Those terms were dictated by Gen. Shaffer, but the Cubans, ever since the city formally surrendered, have done everything in their power to render the carrying out of the terms difficult and impossible.

The Treacherous Minnesota. Redwood Falls, Minn., July 24.—Four girls between nineteen and twenty-one, were drowned while bathing in the Minnesota river near Morton. Two of the girls were caught in a whirlpool and the two others went in to save them, resulting in all four losing their lives.

Better Than a Man. A sack-filling machine has been invented which not only fills the sack with flour or grain, but weighs it and registers the number filled. It will not attempt to put more in the sack than it will hold; and, tended by a single man, the machine will dispose of sixty sacks an hour.

"What are you going to do with that blossom?"

"I am going to give it to the man I love to-night."

"To-night? Nonsense! Why not give it to me now?"—Harper's Bazar.

LAI'D DOWN THEIR ARMS.
Spanish Soldiers at Guantanamo Have Surrendered.
(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)
Santiago de Cuba, July 27.—Everything here is peaceful. The 7,000 Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo laid down their arms yesterday. The 3,350 from Palma Soriano, San Luis and Longo surrendered Sunday to Lieut. Miley and pack trains with provisions have been sent to them. The only others included in the capitulation are 2,000 troops at Baracoa and 1,000 at Sangua. They have not yet been turned over, but they are now in Gen. Garcia's vicinity. He is at Jaganita, and reached there without encountering any Spaniards. Gen. Shaffer authorizes an absolute contradiction of the report that Garcia contradicted a force of Spaniards who were returning to Santiago to surrender and was defeated by them.

Col. Ezra P. Ewers, of the Ninth Infantry, acting for Gen. Shaffer, will receive the formal surrender of Guantanamo. Gen. Shaffer has confined forty Cubans who had been released in the local jail on political charges. Indeed, some of them were confined without any charges, others on

The Most Trivial Pretenses and yet others solely because of sympathy with the insurgent cause. The jail is still filled with many worse crimes and sentences are not on record and absolutely unknown so far as yet has been ascertained. A general investigation has been ordered at once. American newspapers which have arrived here contain articles written apparently under a misapprehension of the facts regarding the conduct of the campaign and the dictation of the terms of surrender. Gen. Miles was here simply as a visitor and adviser. In his official capacity he had nothing to do with the terms of capitulation, the entire credit for which belongs to Gen. Shaffer, who, on July 10, received the following dispatch from Washington of that date:

Gen. Shaffer, Siboney: The secretary of war directs me to inform you that Gen. Miles left here at 10:40 last night for Santiago, but will in no manner supersede you as commander of the United States troops in the field near Santiago so long as you are able for duty.

—Corbin, Adjutant General.

THANKS TO DEWEY.
Resolutions of Thanks Passed by Congress Forwarded to the Admiral.
Washington, July 27.—Secretary Lansing has forwarded to Admiral Dewey the joint resolution of congress extending the thanks of congress for the victory achieved at Cavite. The resolution was beautifully engrossed and preceded by a formal attestation of its authenticity by Secretary of State Day, the whole being enclosed in leather gilt and ornamented Russia leather covers. It is to be remarked that Secretary Long in his letter of transmittal makes reference to a letter from the secretary of state complimenting Admiral Dewey upon his direction of affairs since the great naval victory, a formal evidence that the state department is thoroughly well satisfied with the diplomatic qualities he has exhibited. The letter of Secretary Long is as follows:

Navy Department, Washington, July 25.—Sir: The department has received from the secretary of state an engrossed and certified copy of a joint resolution of congress, tendering the thanks of congress to you and the officers and men of the squadron under your command for transmission to you, and herewith enclose the same. Accompanying the copy of the joint resolution the department received a letter from the secretary of state requesting that there be conveyed to you his high appreciation of your character as a naval officer and of the good judgment and prudence you have shown in directing affairs, since the date of your great achievement in destroying the Spanish fleet. This I take great pleasure in doing, and join most heartily on behalf of the navy department as well as personally in the commendation of the secretary of state. Very respectfully,

—John D. Long, Secretary.

Rear Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Commander-in-Chief United States Naval Force, Asiatic Station.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.
Man Shot While in the Act of Mailing a Letter.
St. Louis, July 27.—Charles A. Brant, stenographer for the electrical supply company in this city, stopped to mail a letter at the corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets and was shot and almost instantly killed. Three shots were fired and three men seen to run. Brant staggered across the street and fell dead. In his pocket was an affectionate letter, evidently to his wife, but addressed to P. O. Box 693, Asbury Park, N. J., also a will headed: "To Miss Mary Harding, Davenport Inn, Asbury Park, N. J., whom I desire to be notified in case of my sudden death, and who, in the sight of God, is my lawful wife." Miss Harding is the daughter of Roger E. Harding, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, to whom Brant was married in October, 1896, against the wishes of her father. They were divorced in April, 1897. Brant was formerly a hotel clerk at Los Angeles, Cal.

A Reporter Drowned.
Providence, R. I., July 27.—Walter J. Lord, a reporter on the Providence Journal was drowned in the Pawtuxet river. He was rowing with Miss Florence Wiseman of Philadelphia and the boat was overturned when the attempted to exchange seats. The young woman's life was saved.

Ship on Fire.
San Francisco, July 27.—A private dispatch received here says that the ship Kenilworth, bound from Hilo, Hawaii, for New York, with a cargo of sugar, has put into Valparaiso on fire. Both the captain and mate are reported dead.

Hobart at the Races.
Kingston, Ont., July 27.—Vice President Hobart is here enjoying the yacht races. He is the guest of M. H. Folger, president of the Thousand Islands Navigation company.

BEATS ANYTHING IN HISTORY
REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THREE MONTHS OF WAR.
The President and All Responsible Officers Express the Greatest Satisfaction at the Progress Made—Battles Preceding the Fall of Santiago Have Covered the Troops Engaged With Imperishable Glory—Gen. Henry's Tribute to Gen. Shaffer—Almost Insurmountable Difficulties Overcome—Heroism and Patience of the Troops Under Discomfort.

Washington, July 26.—With the week just closed the United States saw the end of the third month of the war with Spain, and the responsible officers, from the president down to the last employe, who had to do with the shaping of the course of events, feel nothing but satisfaction at the progress made. An army of a quarter of a million of men has been mobilized, armed and equipped, and much of it has seen service. The battles preceding the capture of Santiago have been remarkable in many respects, and in the opinion of the military experts have covered the United States army engaged with imperishable glory. Modern warfare of a type developed in these engagements was absolutely new and untried, not only to the United States army, but to the world. No such charge is recorded in history as that made upon the stone fort and the blockhouse crowning the hills of El Caney. There have been engagements between trained troops and savage races in the jungles of India and on the hills of South Africa of late years that conveyed in a slight manner the possibilities of modern weapons. But these battles fought by the Fifth army corps have been the first in which large bodies of troops of civilized nations on both sides

Have Been Engaged with all the implements of modern warfare, and the result is bound to be highly instructive to the military student and to extort admiration for the splendid fighting qualities of the United States, even from the most unwilling critics. Few officers in any army have had more experience in hard fighting, especially in rough country, than that old Indian fighter, Gen. Henry, so some weight must be attached to the opinion of the merits of our officers and troops expressed by him in the following personal letter addressed by him to Adj. Gen. Corbin, dated in front of Santiago, July 12:

"We had a pleasant sail down, but having to row the men ashore it took some time to get off. We left Siboney at 2 p. m. yesterday with the Eighth Ohio and came into camp here, about three miles from the front. The company with Gen. Breckinridge rode to the front to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and a flag of truce being up, had an opportunity to see the lines. We were almost on top of them in front of Wheeler, being about 800 yards to the right of them, but the country is rough, given to the falling and ascending,

Covered by Their Fire. The country all the way is the roughest I ever saw. You have to follow roads or trails and come under heavy fire, their positions commanding every approach. The work done by these troops since landing, their heroism and patience under discomfort, heat and rain, calls for the highest praise, and the work accomplished by Shaffer, his pertinacity and go-ahead-ness under adverse circumstances and discomforts, is a revelation to me. I doubt if there is another officer who would have 'gotten there' as he did. Our loss was most unfortunate, but from the character of the country could not have been avoided. If we had got there, 'Last night the Eighth Ohio were almost drawn out, and it appears to-day to be due to the climate, and to get out of it it would be cheaper to lose more by fighting and success than by sickness and inactivity and staying. We have about thirty cases of yellow fever and many of malaria, but the men are cheerful. Gen. Duffield and Capt. Wilcox have yellow fever, they say a mild form, gotten from sleeping in infected buildings, which are now to be burned. Miss Clara Barton and Mrs. Addison Porter rode to the front yesterday in an army wagon over rough roads and raining; they are unscathed women. Too much credit cannot be given the heroism, pertinacity, pluck, patience and endurance of the men who have borne the brunt of this work."

TO ATTACK MANILA.
August 1 Telegraphs the Government Grave Events Are Impending.
London, July 26.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that Gen. Augusti, captain general of the Philippines, has telegraphed the government as follows: "The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending."

Don Carlos in Switzerland.
London, July 26.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, according to a dispatch from Brussels to the Daily Mail, has hurriedly started for Switzerland.

Queen's Name Day.
Madrid, July 26.—The members of the cabinet visited the queen regent, it being her name day. Senor Sagasta, the premier, says that not all the troops included in the capitulation of Santiago agreed to surrender.

Bitten by a Dog.
St. Paul, July 26.—Adolph Myers, six years of age, living at 66 East George street, was bitten in the leg by a dog. The injury is not serious. The same dog is said to have bitten a number of people.

FRESH CORRESPONDENTS.
Gen. Shaffer Throws Some Light on the Grave Offenses Committed.
Washington, July 26.—In his report to the war department relative to conditions at Santiago Gen. Shaffer has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would appear that, animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago after the initiation of the negotiations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating prompt corrective action by Gen. Shaffer. Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the city hall, resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty, and even attempted a personal assault on the commanding general. This made him liable to summary and severe punishment, even death, yet Gen. Shaffer, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba. A more serious offense, from the fact that it might have led to rioting and disorders, was that of three other correspondents, who, it appears by Gen. Shaffer's report, by inciting inflammatory posters, stirred up the town. They were likewise deported, and as evidence that he has no ill feeling toward the paper represented by them, but desires only to exercise such control as is imperatively demanded in the interest of safety of our troops and protection of the people under their care, Gen. Shaffer has declared that these correspondents may be immediately replaced by others from the same newspaper, who will observe the rules of prudence. No mention is made of any other cases requiring attention, and it is indicated that the relations between the newspaper men and the army officers at Santiago are generally amicable and satisfactory.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.
Greatly Improved During the Last Forty-eight Hours.
London, July 26.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Peace prospects have greatly improved during the last forty-eight hours. The diplomatic exploitation of Duke Almondevar de Reyo, the foreign minister, has been more practical than was supposed, and it is now tolerably certain that the government's efforts are entering a new phase, which may gradually lead to tangible results. The precise nature of the change is a secret, but there is little doubt that it tends to direct negotiations between Spain and the United States, there being no inclination to seek the mediation of any neutral power. The moment has arrived when America, having reached the parting of the ways, must choose between war with a specific object and an indefinite war of conquest. The present pause in hostilities is held to prove that the United States is reluctant to plunge into a wider sphere of action, and it may be confidently predicted that, if direct negotiations are opened without delay both countries will find their views on the main point—the future of Cuba—far from irreconcilable. The growing dissensions between the Cuban insurgents and the American authorities are noted here with great satisfaction, and on all sides I hear it said: "If we must lose Cuba it is better that the island should be annexed to America, because the traitors would thereby be punished and the enormous Spanish interests in the island would be protected."

The French embassy at Washington seems the most likely channel for open negotiations and the semi-official statement that America intends to retain Puerto Rico is regarded here as a hint to Spain to hurry up.

CHEERED "OLD GLORY."
Unusual Spectacle of Prisoners of War Cheering the Flag of Their Captors.
New York, July 26.—Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captor was the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throats. The 254 prisoners captured on the four prize steamers now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, of the Anchor line, and just as she backed out of the dock, one of the patrol gunboats came by. With one accord the prisoners raised three mighty cheers, which startled the people on the Brooklyn shore and could be heard on Governor's island. It was the best they could do in thanking Uncle Sam for the kindness lavished on them while they were prisoners.

ON THE MEAD.
Condition of Troops at Santiago Is Greatly Improved.
Washington, July 26.—Gen. Shaffer reported by cable that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving, and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have them all located in comfortable camps where they may rest and recuperate and where the sick may recover. He is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war, and although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, yet this deficiency is being made good, and meanwhile their present condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender. The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of published stories on these subjects.

The Amount Probably Stretched.
Victoria, B. C., July 25.—The steamer Garrone has arrived from St. Michaels. Her purser reports that her 166 passengers brought down close to \$1,000,000, but a talk with the passengers leads to the belief that this amount is exaggerated.

Drowned in the Wash.
Marshall, Ill., July 26.—John F. Taylor, George Wilson and Ed Stricker, all well known citizens of Washburn township, were drowned in the Washburn, eight miles from here, while sailing.

THE TROOPS ARE LANDING
GEN. MILES' EXPEDITION LOSING NO TIME.
United States Soldiers Are Landing Near Ponce on the Southern Shore of the Island of Puerto Rico—Brief Dispatch From St. Thomas Conveys This Information—Dispatch Received at Madrid From Squadron Says Strong American Squadrons Appeared Before Bahia Honda, but American Attempt to Disembark Was Repulsed.

St. Thomas, July 27.—The United States troops are landing on the island of Puerto Rico near Ponce on the south coast.

Madrid, July 27.—A private dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says a strong American squadron has appeared before Bahia Honda, but that the American attempt to disembark was repulsed with considerable loss.

PITIFUL APPEAL.
Starving Cubans in Cienfuegos Ask Sampson for Food.
Guantanamo Bay, July 27.—The following pitiful appeal has been addressed by the starving people of Cienfuegos to Rear Admiral Sampson:

Honorable Sir: The Cubans, old men, women and children, resident in the town of Cienfuegos and this neighborhood, are all dying of hunger. Young men are all in the field with the Cuban troops and have no shoes nor food. All the provisions in this town are in the hands of the Spaniards. Cubans cannot obtain a piece of bread as it is necessary to send everything to the field. The wretched system is in his way. The situation is terrible. If you, honorable sir, do not come quick with your squadron in our help and take possession of this town we shall be lost. We beg you to expedite your operation. About 5,000 old men, women and children shall die of hunger in this town. Some of these old men have four or five sons fighting for their freedom. If this our situation, horrible situation. If the great people of the United States do not come quick in our help we are lost. For God's sake come quick.

—Some Cubans.

Nothing can be done for the people of Cienfuegos until that place is captured. This will not be for some time.

SAMPSON'S REPORT.
At Last the Admiral Is Heard From Regarding the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.
Washington, July 27.—It was announced at the navy department that the long expected report from Admiral Sampson upon the destruction of Cervera's fleet, with the accompanying reports of the commodore and captains of his squadron, had reached the department. It is supposed to have been brought by Capt. Sigbee on the St. Paul, which arrived in New York on Friday, and to have been sent by mail by Capt. Sigbee. It is the intention of the secretary of the navy to give these reports to the public in their entirety.

LEO'S PROPOSALS.
The Pope Thinks They Will Be Acceptable to Spain and the United States.
London, July 27.—A special dispatch from Rome says the pope has communicated to the powers peace proposals that he considers acceptable to both Spain and the United States, namely, American annexation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the restoration of the Philippines to Spain and a commercial treaty giving Spain exceptional advantages in the colonies surrendered.

A EUROPEAN CONCERT.
Spain Hopes to Get One Up Against the United States.
London, July 27.—The Chronicle claims to know positively that no peace negotiations of any sort have occurred between the American and Spanish governments. It says: Spain has made no approach, and, apparently, does not mean to yet. It is understood that the Spanish government is still hopeful to recognize a European concert against the United States.

CARLISTS ARE ACTIVE.
Causing the Spanish Government No End of Trouble.
Madrid, July 27.—The government professes to have full information as to all the Carlist doings and is acting accordingly. The Carlist leaders, it is believed, left Madrid because they feared arrest rather than with the idea of preparing an uprising. The authorities insist that the agitation has been effectively checked.

Accidentally Shot.
Maynard, Iowa, July 27.—The fourteen-year-old son of Fred Blethen, cashier of the bank here, while shooting at a mark, was shot through the arm. No serious results are apprehended.

A Million and a Half in Gold.
Seattle, Wash., July 27.—The steamer Charles Nelson arrived here from St. Michaels with 176 passengers from Ikwon and gold dust estimated all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

Ship on Fire.
San Francisco, July 27.—A private dispatch received here says that the ship Kenilworth, bound from Hilo, Hawaii, for New York, with a cargo of sugar, has put into Valparaiso on fire. Both the captain and mate are reported dead.

Hobart at the Races.
Kingston, Ont., July 27.—Vice President Hobart is here enjoying the yacht races. He is the guest of M. H. Folger, president of the Thousand Islands Navigation company.

All things come with the waiter who serves an order of hash.

It's easier to love an enemy after you get the better of him.

With a Letter purse, flour by any other name would smell as wheat.

Drop a secret in the average woman's ear and her tongue begins to work.

Kissing may not be dangerous, but it often causes palpitation of the heart.

Some men hatch up excuses to call on their neighbors just about dinner time.

The shoemaker who fits a woman's feet to her satisfaction performs a heroic feat.

If it costs \$1,000 to fire a big modern gun Commodore Schley saved Spain quite a sum the other day.

The fighting at home is not serious; but men who want Uncle Sam's bonds elbow one another rather roughly.

The woman who is a slave to fashion should never marry a man who is averse to the financial encouragement of slavery.

A woman is always harping on her ideal man to her husband, but a man seldom says a word about his ideal woman to his wife.

When a man nearly breaks his neck in trying to dodge a lightning bug while crossing a street-car track it's time for him to sign the pledge.

The best thing "Queen Lil" can do is to join the woman's "Strong Mind" movement. In the course of time she may achieve a new sovereignty in this way and take her place again among queens.

The number of dead heroes' sons is not so large that everybody must needs make a fuss when one of them gets a slight military or naval honor. We notice that the "glided gang" in Roosevelt's regiment—that is, the sons of rich men—are taking their share of the roughing business with the utmost cheerfulness; and the names of Logan, Blaine and Grant are carried by very promising men. Besides, if they make mistakes, with the eyes of the country on them, won't they catch it?

Alfonso plays with toy soldiers, some of them representing Americans and some Spaniards, and in every sham battle the former get whipped. On the last day that the prince imperial of France was at the Tuilleries he played with toy soldiers, and the German half of them were badly beaten. The next day his little majesty went with his papa to the front, and presently got his baptism of fire. "Ho picked up a spent ball," says the account, "and the soldiers wept at his temerity." In a few weeks Louis Napoleon was a prisoner and an exile, and the empress and the prince imperial joined him at Chiselhurst. Soon the ex-emperor died, and a few years thereafter the prince went to South Africa and was killed by savages.

The Association des Dames Francaises of Havre, France, which is composed of ladies and gentlemen of the best families in that city, and which was founded in 1882, for the purpose of rendering aid to wounded soldiers in time of war, has sent a communication to the American consul at Havre advising him that 500 francs is to be expended by the society for the wounded in the American army. The letter says: "The committee has not forgotten the aid rendered and the assistance offered the French army during the war of 1870, and it trusts that the interest now taken by the French people in your behalf will serve not only to assure you of our profound sympathy but also dispel any unhappy misunderstanding that may at present exist."

That is a mean nature which can see no good and acknowledge no capacity in an enemy. Heroism is heroism still, though a foe display it. Here is a story of bravery from a London journal, and the hero was a surgeon of the Spanish army in Cuba. In the course of an engagement he proceeded to the front line to help the wounded. Forthwith a bullet shattered his knee-joint. With the help of his assistants he dressed his wound, and then went to work. Disabled and suffering, under a hot fire, the surgeon performed no less than twenty-four major operations on stricken soldiers. Could any American have well shown more courage, patience, unselfishness? This man and his nation will one day cease to be at enmity with us, but need we wait till that happy day before praising Spanish merit?

The mountain howitzer on a living gun-carriage was an original idea with John Phoenix a good many years ago. According to that gentleman it was put in practical operation and didn't work well. The mules had the usual characteristics of their kind and proved unmanageable. They insisted on revolving rapidly, so that the contents of the gun on their backs were distributed pretty evenly between friend and foe; and several of them were kicked by their pieces over as many precipices, and when found were available for no purpose whatever.

GEN. GARCIA'S TROOPS ROUTED

FIRST RESULT OF THE PETULANT DISAGREEMENT WITH SHAFER.

Insurgents Attack a Large Force of Spaniards on Their Way to Santiago to Surrender and Are Unmercifully Trounced—Forty-One Cubans Were Killed and Many Wounded—Spanish Loss Was Much Smaller—To Garcia's Demand for Surrender, the Spanish Commander Replied That Gen. Toral Had Surrendered to the Americans and Not to the Cubans.

New York, July 24.—The Herald has the following dispatch dated Santiago de Cuba, July 23.—Over 4,000 Cuban insurgents, comprising Gen. Garcia's army for the Eastern department of Cuba, have been routed in a fierce engagement with a detachment of Spanish troops bound for Santiago to surrender. In this battle, which took place at a point several miles to the north of this city, forty-one Cubans were killed and many more were wounded. The Spanish loss, I am informed, was much smaller. This disastrous defeat of the insurgents is the first result of Gen. Garcia's petulant disagreement with Shafter and of his decision no longer to co-operate with the American forces.

When the Cuban General withdrew his troops to the mountains he resolved to move on to Holguin, about sixty miles to the northwest of this city. If the Americans would not allow them to wreak vengeance on the Spaniards in Santiago the Cubans proposed to storm some other important place and take possession of it on their own account. It was with this object in view that Gen. Garcia withdrew his troops from the American lines, and refused longer to act as an ally of Gen. Shafter. He decided to capture Holguin if possible and to there set up an insurgent government, making that place the Cuban headquarters for the Eastern department. It is not yet known how far to the northward of Santiago Gen. Garcia's army had proceeded upon this mission when the Spanish troops were encountered. They had been marching for many hours, however, and must have been well started on their journey. I am told it is a question as to which were

The More Surprised, the Cubans or the Spaniards, when the two bodies of troops met on the road between Santiago and Holguin. The Spaniards had been gathered from the fortified towns in the vicinity and were marching to Santiago, under the terms of the surrender agreed to by Gen. Toral. They were seeking to carry out in good faith the agreement made with Gen. Shafter. They were not looking for a fight and were caught off their guard. Gen. Garcia ordered his men to form so that they would be concealed in the chapparral, hoping to annihilate the first sections of the Spanish troops. His plans were promptly put into execution, but the Spaniards, quickly recovering from the demoralization caused by the opening shots, fought fiercely. Gen. Garcia's ambuscade was a failure. Although unsuccessful in his plan to trap the Spaniards, Gen. Garcia sent word to them demanding that they surrender forthwith. To this demand the Spanish commander made an emphatic refusal. "Gen. Toral," he notified Gen. Garcia, "has surrendered to the American army, not to the Cubans." Despite the information that these Spanish troops were a part of those included in

Gen. Toral's Surrender, Gen. Garcia thereupon ordered his troops to prepare to fight. The Cubans quickly took their positions to which they had been assigned and the order to fire was passed along the line. Gen. Garcia had decided to attempt to carry the Spanish position by assault, and the first troops pressed forward when the word was given. Their progress was firmly resisted at every point by the Spaniards, who, after several hours' fighting, put the Cubans to rout with a loss of forty-one killed and many wounded. The Spaniards suffered a smaller loss. This battle, with its disastrous results, has greatly excited the Cubans. They are demanding vengeance, and cannot understand why the Americans do not annihilate their Spanish prisoners of war. Gen. Garcia, prior to this latest exploit, has been a source of great trouble to Gen. Shafter, the American commander having been met at every point by the Cubans with claims for precedence. All of the Cubans violently opposed the terms upon which Gen. Toral surrendered to Gen. Shafter. Those terms were dictated by Gen. Shafter, but the Cubans, ever since the city formally surrendered, have done everything in their power to render the carrying out of the terms difficult and impossible.

The Treacherous Minnesota. Redwood Falls, Minn., July 24.—Four girls between nineteen and twenty-one, were drowned while bathing in the Minnesota river near Morton. Two of the girls were caught in a whirlpool and the two others went in to save them, resulting in all four losing their lives.

Better Than a Man. A sack-filling machine has been invented which not only fills the sack with flour or grain, but weighs it and registers the number filled. It will not attempt to put more in the sack than it will hold; and, tended by a single man, the machine will dispose of sixty sacks an hour.

"What are you going to do with that blossom?"
"I am going to give it to the man I love to-night."
"To-night? Nonsense! Why not give it to me now?"—Harper's Bazar.

LAI'D DOWN THEIR ARMS.

Spanish Soldiers at Guantanamo Have Surrendered. (Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) Santiago de Cuba, July 27.—Everything here is peaceful. The 7,000 Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo laid down their arms yesterday. The 3,350 from Palma Soriano, San Luis and Longo surrendered Sunday to Lieut. Milley and pack trains with provisions have been sent to them. The only others included in the capitulation are 2,000 troops at Baracoa and 1,000 at Sangua. They have not yet been turned over, but they are nowhere in Gen. Garcia's vicinity. He is at Jaganita, and reached there without encountering any Spaniards. Gen. Shafter authorizes an absolute contradiction of the report that Garcia encountered a force of Spaniards who were returning to Santiago to surrender and was defeated by them.

Col. Ezra P. Ewers, of the Ninth Infantry, acting for Gen. Shafter, will receive the formal surrender of Guantanamo. Gen. Shafter has released forty Cubans who had been confined in the local jail on political charges. Indeed, some of them were confined without any charges, others on

The Most Trivial Pretenses and yet others solely because of sympathy with the insurgent cause. The jail is still filled with many whose crimes and sentences are not on record and absolutely unknown so far as yet has been ascertained. A general investigation has been ordered at once. American newspapers which have arrived here contain articles written apparently under a misapprehension of the facts regarding the conduct of the campaign and the dictation of the terms of surrender. Gen. Miles was here simply as a visitor and adviser. In his official capacity he had nothing to do with the terms of capitulation, the entire credit for which belongs to Gen. Shafter, who, on July 10, received the following dispatch from Washington of that date:

Gen. Shafter, Siboney: The secretary of war directs me to inform you that Gen. Miles left here at 10:30 last night for Santiago, but will in no manner supersede you as commander of the United States troops in the field near Santiago so long as you are able for duty.

—Corbin, Adjutant General.

THANKS TO DEWEY.

Resolutions of Thanks Passed by Congress Forwarded to the Admiral.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Long has forwarded to Admiral Dewey the joint resolution of congress extending the thanks of congress for the victory achieved at Cavite. The resolution was beautifully engrossed and preceded by a formal attestation of its authenticity by Secretary of State Day, the whole being enclosed in rich gilt and ornamented Russia leather covers. It is to be remarked that Secretary Long in his letter of transmittal makes reference to a letter from the secretary of state complimenting Admiral Dewey upon his direction of affairs since the great naval victory, a formal evidence that the state department is thoroughly well satisfied with the diplomatic qualities he has exhibited. The letter of Secretary Long is as follows:

Navy Department, Washington, July 25.—Sir: The department has received from the secretary of state an engrossed and certified copy of a joint resolution of congress tendering the thanks of congress to you and the officers and men of the squadron under your command for transmission to you, and herewith enclose the same. Accompanying the copy of the joint resolution the department received a letter from the secretary of state requesting that there be conveyed to you his high appreciation of your character as a naval officer and of the good judgment and prudence you have shown in directing affairs since the date of your great achievement in destroying the Spanish fleet. This I take great pleasure in doing, and join most heartily on behalf of the navy department as well as personally in the commendation of the secretary of state. Very respectfully,

—John D. Long, Secretary.

Rear Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Commander-in-Chief United States Naval Force, Asiatic Station.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Man Shot While in the Act of Mail-ing a Letter.

St. Louis, July 27.—Charles A. Brant, stenographer for the electrical supply company in this city, stopped to mail a letter at the corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets and was shot and almost instantly killed. Three shots were fired and three men seen to run. Brant staggered across the street and fell dead. In his pocket was an affectionate letter, evidently to his wife, but addressed to P. O. Box 633, Asbury Park, N. J., also a will headed: "To Miss Mary Harding, Davenport Inn, Asbury Park, N. J., whom I desire to be notified in case of my sudden death, and who, in the sight of God, is my lawful wife." Miss Harding is the daughter of Roger E. Harding, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, to whom Brant was married in October, 1896, against the wishes of her father. They were divorced in April, 1897. Brant was formerly a hotel clerk at Los Angeles, Cal.

A Reporter Drowned. Providence, R. I., July 27.—Walter J. Lord, a reporter on the Providence Journal was drowned in the Pawtuxet river. He was rowing with Miss Florence Wiseman of Philadelphia and the boat was overturned when the attempted to exchange seats. The young woman's life was saved.

Ship on Fire. San Francisco, July 27.—A private dispatch received here says that the ship Kenilworth, bound from Hilo, Hawaii, for New York, with a cargo of sugar, has put into Valparaiso on fire. Both the captain and mate are reported dead.

Hobart at the Races. Kingston, Ont., July 27.—Vice President Hobart is here enjoying the yacht races. He is the guest of M. H. Folger, president of the Thousand Islands Navigation company.

BEATS ANYTHING IN HISTORY

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THREE MONTHS OF WAR.

The President and All Responsible Officers Express the Greatest Satisfaction in the Progress Made—Battles Preceding the Fall of Santiago Have Covered the Troops Engaged With Imperishable Glory—Gen. Henry's Tribute to Gen. Shafter—Almost Insurmountable Difficulties Overcome—Heroism and Patience of the Troops Under Discomfort.

Washington, July 26.—With the week just closed the United States saw the end of the third month of the war with Spain, and the responsible officers, from the president down to the last employe, who had to do with the shaping of the course of events, feel nothing but satisfaction at the progress made. An army of a quarter of a million of men has been mobilized, armed and equipped, and much of it has seen service. The battles preceding the capture of Santiago have been remarkable in many respects, and in the opinion of the military experts have covered the United States army engaged with imperishable glory. Modern warfare of a type developed in these engagements was absolutely new and untried, not only to the United States army, but to the world. No such charge is recorded in history as that made upon the stone fort and the blockhouse crowning the hills of El Caney. There have been engagements between trained troops and savage races in the jungles of India and on the hills of South Africa of late years that conveyed in a slight manner the possibilities of modern weapons. But these battles fought by the Fifth army corps have been the first in which large bodies of troops of civilized nations on both sides

Have Been Engaged with all the implements of modern warfare, and the result is bound to be highly instructive to the military student and to extort admiration for the splendid fighting qualities of the United States, even from the most unwilling critics. Few officers in any army have had more experience in hard fighting, especially in rough country, than that old Indian fighter, Gen. Henry, so some weight must be attached to the opinion of the merits of our officers and troops expressed by him in the following personal letter addressed by him to Adj. Gen. Corbin, dated in front of Santiago, July 12:

"We had a pleasant sail down, but having to row the men ashore it took some time to get off. We left Siboney at 2 p. m. yesterday with the Eighth Ohio and came into camp here, about three miles from the front. The company with Gen. Breckinridge rode to the front to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and a flag of truce being up, had an opportunity to see the lines. We were almost on top of them in front of Wheeler, being about 800 yards to the right of them, but the country is rough, given to the falling and ascending.

Covered by Their Fire. The country all the way is the roughest I ever saw. You have to follow roads or trails and come under heavy fire, their positions commanding every approach. The work done by these troops since landing, their heroism and patience under discomfort, heat and rain, calls for the highest praise, and the work accomplished by Shafter, his pertinacity and go-ahead-iveness under adverse circumstances and discomforts, is a revelation to me. I doubt if there is another officer who would have 'gotten there' as he did. Our loss was most unfortunate, but from the character of the country could not have been avoided 'if we had to get there.' Last night the Eighth Ohio were almost drawn out, and it appears to-day to be due to the climate, and to get out of it it would be cheaper to lose more by fighting and success than by sickness and inactivity and staying. We have about thirty cases of yellow fever and many of malaria, but the men are cheerful. Gen. Duffield and Capt. Wilcox have yellow fever, they say a mild form, gotten from sleeping in infected buildings, which are now to be burned. Miss Clara Barton and Mrs. Addison Porter rode to the front yesterday in an army wagon over rough roads and raining; they are unselfish women. Too much credit cannot be given the heroism, pertinacity, pluck, patience and endurance of the men who have borne the brunt of this work."

TO ATTACK MANILA.

Augusti Telegraphs the Government Grave Events Are Impending.

London, July 26.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that Gen. Augusti, captain general of the Philippines, has telegraphed the government as follows: "The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending."

Don Carlos in Switzerland. London, July 26.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, according to a dispatch from Brussels to the Daily Mail, has hurriedly started for Switzerland.

Queen's Name Day. Madrid, July 26.—The members of the cabinet visited the queen regent, it being her name day. Senor Sagasta, the premier, says that not all the troops included in the capitulation of Santiago agreed to surrender.

Bitten by a Dog. St. Paul, July 26.—Adolph Myers, six years of age, living at 66 East George street, was bitten in the leg by a dog. The injury is not serious. The same dog is said to have bitten a number of people.

FRESH CORRESPONDENTS.

Gen. Shafter Throws Some Light on the Grave Offenses Committed.

Washington, July 26.—In his report to the war department relative to conditions at Santiago Gen. Shafter has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would appear that, animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago after the initiation of the negotiations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating prompt corrective action by Gen. Shafter. Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the city hall, resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty, and even attempted a personal assault on the commanding general. This made him liable to summary and severe punishment, even death, yet Gen. Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba. A more serious offense, from the fact that it might have led to rioting and disorders, was that of three other correspondents, who, it appears by Gen. Shafter's report, by inciting inflammatory posters, stirred up the town. They were likewise deported, and as evidence that he has no ill feeling toward the paper represented by them, but desires only to exercise such control as is imperatively demanded in the interest of safety of our troops and protection of the people under their care, Gen. Shafter has declared that these correspondents may be immediately replaced by others from the same newspaper, who will observe the rules of prudence. No mention is made of any other cases requiring attention, and it is indicated that the relations between the newspaper men and the army officers at Santiago are generally amicable and satisfactory.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.

Greatly Improved During the Last Forty-eight Hours.

London, July 26.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Peace prospects have greatly improved during the last forty-eight hours. The diplomatic exploitation of Duke Almodovar de Ryo, the foreign minister, has been more practical than was supposed, and it is now tolerably certain that the government's efforts are entering a new phase, which may gradually lead to tangible results. The precise nature of the change is a secret, but there is little doubt that it tends to direct negotiations between Spain and the United States, there being no inclination to seek the mediation of any neutral power. The moment has arrived when America, having reached the parting of the ways, must choose between war with a specific object and an indefinite war of conquest. The present pause in hostilities is held to prove that the United States is reluctant to plunge into a wider sphere of action, and it may be confidently predicted that, if direct negotiations are opened without delay both countries will find their views on the main point—the future of Cuba—far from irreconcilable. The growing dissensions between the Cuban insurgents and the American authorities are noted here with great satisfaction, and on all sides I hear it said: 'If we must lose Cuba it is better that the island should be annexed to America, because the traitors would thereby be punished and the enormous Spanish interests in the island would be protected.'"

The French embassy at Washington seems the most likely channel for open negotiations and the semi-official statement that America intends to retain Puerto Rico is regarded here as a hint to Spain to hurry up.

CHEERED "OLD GLORY."

Unusual Spectacle of Prisoners of War Cheering the Flag of Their Captors.

New York, July 26.—Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captor was the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throats. The 254 prisoners captured on the four prize steamers now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, of the Anchor line, and just as she backed out of the dock, one of the patrol gunboats came by. With one accord the prisoners raised three mighty cheers, which startled the people on the Brooklyn shore and could be heard on Governor's island. It was the best they could do in thanking Uncle Sam for the kindness lavished on them while they were prisoners.

ON THE MEND.

Condition of Troops at Santiago Is Greatly Improved.

Washington, July 26.—Gen. Shafter reported by cable that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving, and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have them all located in comfortable camps where they may rest and recuperate and where the sick may recover. He is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war, and although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, yet this deficiency is being made good, and meanwhile their present condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender. The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of published stories on these subjects.

The Amount Probably Stretched. Victoria, B. C., July 25.—The steamer Garrone has arrived from St. Michaels. Her purser reports that her 166 passengers brought down close to \$1,000,000, but a talk with the passengers leads to the belief that this amount is exaggerated.

Drowned in the Wabash. Marshall, Ill., July 26.—John F. Taylor, George Wilson and Ed Stricker, all well known citizens of Wabash township, were drowned in the Wabash, eight miles from here, while sailing.

THE TROOPS ARE LANDING

GEN. MILES' EXPEDITION LOSING NO TIME.

United States Soldiers Are Landing Near Ponce on the Southern Shore of the Island of Puerto Rico—Brief Dispatch From St. Thomas Conveys This Information—Dispatch Received at Madrid From San Juan Says Strong American Squadron Appeared Before Bahia Honda, but American Attempt to Disembark Was Repulsed.

St. Thomas, July 27.—The United States troops are landing on the island of Puerto Rico near Ponce on the south coast.

Madrid, July 27.—A private dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says a strong American squadron has appeared before Bahia Honda, but that the American attempt to disembark was repulsed with considerable loss.

PITIFUL APPEAL.

Starving Cubans in Cienfuegos Ask Sampson for Food.

Guantanamo Bay, July 27.—The following pitiful appeal has been addressed by the starving people of Cienfuegos to Rear Admiral Sampson: Honorable Sir: The Cubans, old men, women and children, resident in the town of Cienfuegos and this neighborhood, are all dying of hunger. Young men are all in the field with the Cuban troops and have no shoes nor food. All the provisions in this town are in the hands of the Spaniards. Cubans cannot obtain a piece of bread as it is necessary to send everything to the field. The Weyer system is in his way. The situation is terrible. If you, honorable sir, do not come quick with your squadron in our help and take possession of this town we shall be lost. We beg you to precipitate your operation. About 5,000 old men, women and children shall die of hunger in this town. Some of these old men have four or five sons fighting for his freedom. This is our situation, horrible situation. If the great people of the United States do not come quick in our help we are lost. For God's sake come quick.

Some Cubans.

Nothing can be done for the people of Cienfuegos until that place is captured. This will not be for some time.

SAMPSON'S REPORT.

At Last the Admiral Is Heard From Regarding the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

Washington, July 27.—It was announced at the navy department that the long expected report from Admiral Sampson upon the destruction of Cervera's fleet, with the accompanying reports of the commodore and captains of his squadron, had reached the department. It is supposed to have been brought by Capt. Sigbee on the St. Paul, which arrived in New York on Friday, and to have been sent by mail by Capt. Sigbee. It is the intention of the secretary of the navy to give these reports to the public in their entirety.

LEO'S PROPOSALS.

The Pope Thinks They Will Be Acceptable to Spain and the United States.

London, July 27.—A special dispatch from Rome says the pope has communicated to the powers peace proposals that he considers acceptable to both Spain and the United States, namely, American annexation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the restoration of the Philippines to Spain and a commercial treaty giving Spain exceptional advantages in the colonies surrendered.

A EUROPEAN CONCERT.

Spain Hopes to Get One Up Against the United States.

London, July 27.—The Chronicle claims to know positively that no peace negotiations of any sort have occurred between the American and Spanish governments. It says: Spain has made no approach, and, apparently, does not mean to yet. It is understood that the Spanish government is still hopeful to recognize a European concert against the United States.

CARLISTS ARE ACTIVE.

Causing the Spanish Government No End of Trouble.

Madrid, July 27.—The government professes to have full information as to all the Carlist doings and is acting accordingly. The Carlist leaders, it is believed, left Madrid because they feared arrest rather than with the idea of preparing an uprising. The authorities insist that the agitation has been effectively checked.

Accidentally Shot.

Maynard, Iowa, July 27.—The fourteen-year-old son of Fred Blethen, cashier of the bank here, while shooting at a mark, was shot through the arm. No serious results are apprehended.

A Million and a Half in Gold. Seattle, Wash., July 27.—The steamer Charles Nelson arrived here from St. Michaels with 176 passengers from Dawson and gold dust estimated all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

Ship on Fire. San Francisco, July 27.—A private dispatch received here says that the ship Kenilworth, bound from Hilo, Hawaii, for New York, with a cargo of sugar, has put into Valparaiso on fire. Both the captain and mate are reported dead.

Hobart at the Races. Kingston, Ont., July 27.—Vice President Hobart is here enjoying the yacht races. He is the guest of M. H. Folger, president of the Thousand Islands Navigation company.

HURRYING TO THE FRONT

ALL THE TROOPS WILL BE IN PUERTO RICO IN A WEEK.

The War Department bending all its energies to dispatch the remainder of Miles' Expedition—Embarkation of Troops Being Conducted With Less Difficulty Than Attended the Preceding Expeditions—Military Balloons Will Be Sent to Puerto Rico for Use by the Signal Service—Gen. Grant's Brigade Will Go to the Front.

Washington, July 27. — The war department was busy yesterday hurrying the dispatch of the remainder of Miles' expedition against Puerto Rico. Such progress has been made that it is hoped all of the troops will be on Puerto Rican soil within a week at the latest. Gen. Miles is not expected to defer his landing till at that time, but, presumably will pick out a suitable place for encamping his troops and establish himself ashore awaiting the arrival of the other detachments now on their way. War department officials have no news from him except through press dispatches, as the general has not with him, so far as is known, any dispatch boats. It will be at least Saturday before direct cable communication can be established with him, and in the meantime reliance must be had on the dispatch boats running across to St. Thomas, distant about four hours' run. It was expected at the department that Gen. Brooke and Gen. Haines would sail from Newport News yesterday to join Miles, and that most of Gen. Brooke's command would be embarked by Wednesday. The work of embarkation at Hampton Roads is being conducted with much less difficulty and delay than was expected. Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation division of the war department, who has just returned from that place, has reported to Secretary Alger that it is eminently suited to the Department of Troops.

Consequently the secretary has ordered all of Gen. Grant's brigade, 3,000 men, from Chickamauga to Newport News. It is not expected that all of the transports required for their accommodation will have arrived there by the time the soldiers get in, but they will be encamped on suitable ground there and it is believed will be benefitted by the change from Chickamauga. Adj. Corbin, with his faithful private secretary, Mr. Coursey, completed the hundredth consecutive night's service at the department, and still there seems to be little diminution in the number of telegrams and letters and official papers pouring in upon this office work. The signal service has succeeded in reclaiming from the battlefield of Santiago the tubes which supplied the military balloons with pure hydrogen gas, and they, with the balloon itself, have been brought over to Tampa. The tubes will be recharged immediately and the whole apparatus will be dispatched at once to Puerto Rico to assist Gen. Miles in his campaign there. The balloon is said to have proved of great value in the Santiago campaign, and from the character of the country in Puerto Rico where military operations must be conducted, it is believed that it also can be used to advantage there.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

War Department Has Reached No Conclusion Regarding Shafter's Men.

Washington, July 27. — Rumors of various kinds have been in circulation as to the disposition of Gen. Shafter's army, but the war department has not come to any conclusion in the matter. A sufficient force is to be kept at Santiago to maintain the position of the United States and to preserve order. While there is yellow fever infection in the army no attempt will be made to bring the troops to the United States. The war department, it may be stated, is now bending every effort to secure for Gen. Shafter's army an ample supply of nutritious food, and also will see the soldiers have a rest and careful attention so that they may get in the very best condition. The medical corps is now making a careful examination of the army with a view of advising the department as to the best methods of restoring the sick to health and preventing any further spread of disease. It is not believed at the department that any large number of troops will be necessary at Santiago after the Spanish prisoners have been deported, but the department awaits further developments before deciding upon any course in reference to Gen. Shafter's army.

DEFENSES OF HONOLULU.

Preliminary Survey of the Harbor Will Be Made.

San Francisco, July 27. — Maj. Langfitt, who is to go to Honolulu with a battalion of volunteer engineers, received instructions from Gen. Merriam to cause a preliminary survey to be made of the harbor at Honolulu and its surroundings as the initiative of fortifications plans. He is to prepare plans for barracks and officers' quarters, which will be final after they have been approved by the war department. They will be subject to change by Gen. Merriam before being sent to Washington.

Another Soldier Dead.

Cincinnati, July 27. — Private Walter Lee, Company G, Second Georgia volunteers, died of typhoid fever in the Fort Thomas military hospital. He was one of the number who was received from the South on Friday last.

Rapidly Recovering.

New York, July 27. — The sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here on the Seneca, and who were taken to Bellevue hospital, are recovering rapidly, two of them having recovered sufficiently to leave.

BIG INCREASE OF FEVER CASES.

Gen. Shafter Reports Five Hundred New Cases.

Washington, July 27. — In a dispatch to the war department Gen. Shafter reports that about 500 new cases of fever have developed in his corps at Santiago. This number includes, of course, all classes of fevers; probably some cases of genuine yellow fever. Only one death is reported, that one being from yellow fever. The cheering intelligence is conveyed that the situation is improving and that about 400 men who have been ill have returned to duty. As heretofore indicated by Gen. Shafter and the medical officers of his corps, the cases of fever are of a notably mild type. The patients are ill from three days to a week and then return to duty quite as well as ever. The medical officers concur in the opinion that this fever renders the men immune, for the time at least, to yellow fever. The question of returning a large part of Gen. Shafter's command to this country for rest and recuperation was under consideration by the war officials, but the idea has been practically abandoned, at least for the present. Those who are ill now or who have been exposed to the infection are isolated in detention camps and are not permitted to return to the main body of troops until all danger has been averted. Through the adoption of rigid sanitary precautions and careful attention to those who fall ill, it is expected that the fever will run its course in a comparatively brief time.

PEACE WILL BE EASY.

Spain Is Only Waiting for a Chance to Open Negotiations.

Madrid, July 27. — Immense importance is attached here to the words of Secretary Day, favoring peace on terms which should obviate the necessity of Spain having to continue the war, or giving up in despair. At present Spain is keenly eager to find an opportunity for opening peace negotiations. Secretary Day seems to have given the opening, and it may not be useless to state that just now peace will be very easy upon what a diplomatist here has ascribed as the only possible basis—that is to say, the independence of Cuba under and by American guarantee, with the good will of Spain. It is believed here that the Americans, after a brief practical experience of Cuba, will realize the enormous difficulties attending its government without Spanish assistance.

MAKES THEM STARE.

Military Authorities of Europe Marvel at Our Achievements.

Washington, July 27. — Adj. Gen. Corbin has made public a statement of the progress made in the organization of the volunteer and regular armies up to and including July 24. In the ninety days that have elapsed since the president issued his first call for volunteers, an army of 261,400 has been recruited, mustered, equipped and placed in the field, an achievement that has elicited surprise and admiration from the best informed military authorities of Europe. The personnel of the army is far superior to that of any body of men hitherto raised for military purposes by the United States.

MANZANILLO QUICK.

City Not Besieged by the Americans by Land.

Havana, July 27. — A committee of the Cuban senate presented to Gen. Blanco on Saturday the colonial budgets approved by the chambers. Telegrams received from Manzanillo said that the city is not besieged by Americans by land. The volunteers are being instructed in military tactics, many Havana volunteers assisting in the work. Battalions under Gen. Arolas were drilled here yesterday before 20,000 spectators who preserved excellent order and showed great enthusiasm. Complete tranquillity prevails in Havana.

DECLARED A DRAW.

Kid McPartland and Jack Everhardt Fight Twenty-Five Rounds.

New York, July 27. — Kid McPartland of New York and Jack Everhardt of New Orleans fought twenty-five rounds at the Greater New York Athletic club, Coney Island, and at the end of the fight both men were well able to go several rounds more. Referee Sam Austin satisfied every one by declaring the bout a draw. This is the third time these men have met, and the question of supremacy between the two is still unsettled.

BONDS GOING OUT.

First Shipments Under the War Loan Are Made.

Washington, July 27. — A treasury statement shows there are about 300,000 persons to whom bonds under the government's popular loan will be allotted. All persons offering to take \$4,500 or less will receive bonds. The first shipments of the new bonds were made to-day.

WARNED BY THE VATICAN.

Priests Must Not Mix Up in Carlist or Anti-Dynastic Intrigues.

Vienna, July 27. — According to a special dispatch from Rome the Vatican has instructed the papal nuncio at Madrid to threaten with severe punishment any priests from voicing Carlist or anti-Carlist or anti-dynastic intrigues.

All Quiet in Spain.

Madrid, July 27. — It is announced that complete tranquillity prevails throughout Spain. The Cuban colonial government, it is also announced, will confer with the representatives of Maximo Gomez, and it is believed that the conference may result in the insurgents espousing Spain's cause.

Two Were Drowned.

Port Clinton, Ohio, July 27. — The yacht Clipper, owned by William Arbieckle, a prominent Toledo attorney, was struck by a squall off Green island and capsized. William Arbieckle, Jr., son of the owner, and one of the crew were drowned.

Aged Poet Dead.

Toronto, Ont., July 27. — Evan McCull, the Scottish-Canadian poet, is dead. He was the author of many poems, both in English and in Gaelic. He was ninety years of age.

MINNESOTA ITEMS

The Fifteenth Minnesota has been mustered in.

George A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller and former mayor, is dead.

The Minnesota building at the Omaha exposition was dedicated by Gov. Clough and staff.

In a dispute over a land claim at Hallock, Frank Wallenberg shot Jacob Arin. Both are Hollanders.

Zumbrotta was recently visited with heavy rains, and farmers report considerable damage done to the growing crops, especially the barley.

Hattie McDonald, seventeen years old, committed suicide at Mankato by taking Paris green. She was a daughter of Archie McDonald, and was suffering from a prolonged sickness when the deed was done.

The annual school meeting was held at Zumbrotta, and the following were elected as members of the school board: Louis Starz, O. K. Anderson, Ira D. Warren and R. H. Sigmund.

Henry Anderson, an old-time merchant, formerly of Montevideo, who has been residing at Waitsburg, State of Washington, has returned to Montevideo, and will engage in business there once more.

M. Euglenhorn fired on some intruders on the domains of his cold storage building at Harmony. They wanted beer, and fired sky rockets at his abode. He refused it, and returned the fire with cold lead.

Johnnie Hauff, a young lad of about fifteen years, who had been convicted by Justice Sternerson of Zumbrotta, of incorrigible and vicious conduct, was, by order of Judge Crosby, sent to the Minnesota State training school at Red Wing.

John Wolf of Florenceville, Iowa, was at Harmony, Minn., recently, with blood in his eye, looking for his daughter, Dempsey Wolf, and John Kreuger, whom he suspected of having eloped. They were found later, in the home of William Niskaadk, near Granger.

The fifteen-year-old son of A. Larson, of the firm of Larson Bros., cattle buyers of Minneapolis, met with a severe accident at Rush City while whitening with a kush. He fell on the knife, the blade penetrating the right lung.

At the annual school meeting at Montevideo, the following directors were elected: L. E. Myer, W. J. Smith, Jr. J. O. Anderson. It was decided to levy a tax sufficient to pay the \$1,000 bond which becomes due next June.

A very much needed rain storm occurred in the vicinity of Sauk Rapids, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The barn of Henry Chaignon was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The crops have suffered during the past two weeks, owing to the excessive heat, and the rain will be of great benefit.

The house of John Schuler at New Ulm was destroyed by fire, and his two-year-old child was cremated. The child had been left alone at home by the mother, and it is thought the boy started the fire by playing with the gasoline stove. In trying to enter the house and rescue the child, John Heymann and John Krueger, both old men, were badly burned.

A resolution was introduced at the Duluth council meeting last week to the effect that it is to the city's best interest to build an electric light plant of 3,500 acres. The city has been dicker with the local lighting company, and a satisfactory proposition for two years was submitted. The council notified the company it would accept for only one year, as it expects to have its own plant by that time.

A young man named Degunst, a Hollander employed by Roy Gonsalus, eight miles north of Luverne, has been killed. He hatched a wild horse to a road cart, and the horse ran away, throwing the man out of the cart in such a manner as to catch his foot in the gearing and was dragged five miles. He was unconscious when the horse was captured and died in half an hour. He had no relatives in that section.

Mrs. Marie Louise Bradley brought suit for divorce at Duluth against her husband, Samuel Stewart Bradley. Desertion is the ground upon which the separation is asked. This is the denouement of the most fashionable wedding Duluth has seen. It took place only a little over two years ago. The bride was the daughter of A. M. Miller, the wealthiest man in Duluth. The groom was a prominent young society man in very ordinary circumstances from a financial point of view.

Fire started in Pfeiffer's two-story building at Frazee, and burned east to the river, including the drug store, Luck's hotel, Mayer's saloon, Hendry's general store and dwelling, the State bank and Wilcox company's office and lumber yard. A strong wind helped fan the flames, but the heroic exertions of the men in tearing down two buildings saved the balance of the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, partly covered by insurance.

The hearing for the reduction of rates on the iron ore roads was resumed at Duluth, and it is expected that it will continue for a couple of weeks longer. The time has been taken up in hearing the testimony of local real estate experts as to the value of lands owned by the railroads, this being part of an attempt on the part of the petitioners to show that the roads have returned reports to the state giving values of lines much higher than they should be. The petitioners have nearly finished their case.

Hilda Sorensen, a girl about fourteen years old, living about three miles west of Milan, was held up by a couple of tramps recently while on her way to town on a wheel. They evidently intended at first to rob her of her wheel, but the wheel broke when they tried to ride it, which seemed to enrage them to such an extent that they started to beat and assault the poor girl. She was barely able to get home. Officers are in pursuit of the villains, and the prospects are that they will be harshly dealt with if captured.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, July 27. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 88¢; No. 2 Northern, 85¢; No. 3, 82¢; No. 4, 79¢; No. 5, 76¢; No. 6, 73¢; No. 7, 70¢; No. 8, 67¢; No. 9, 64¢; No. 10, 61¢; No. 11, 58¢; No. 12, 55¢; No. 13, 52¢; No. 14, 49¢; No. 15, 46¢; No. 16, 43¢; No. 17, 40¢; No. 18, 37¢; No. 19, 34¢; No. 20, 31¢; No. 21, 28¢; No. 22, 25¢; No. 23, 22¢; No. 24, 19¢; No. 25, 16¢; No. 26, 13¢; No. 27, 10¢; No. 28, 7¢; No. 29, 4¢; No. 30, 1¢.

Duluth, Minn., July 27. — Wheat — Cash, No. 1 hard, 85¢; No. 1 Northern, 84¢; No. 2 hard, 83¢; No. 2 Northern, 82¢; No. 3 hard, 81¢; No. 3 Northern, 80¢; No. 4 hard, 79¢; No. 4 Northern, 78¢; No. 5 hard, 77¢; No. 5 Northern, 76¢; No. 6 hard, 75¢; No. 6 Northern, 74¢; No. 7 hard, 73¢; No. 7 Northern, 72¢; No. 8 hard, 71¢; No. 8 Northern, 70¢; No. 9 hard, 69¢; No. 9 Northern, 68¢; No. 10 hard, 67¢; No. 10 Northern, 66¢; No. 11 hard, 65¢; No. 11 Northern, 64¢; No. 12 hard, 63¢; No. 12 Northern, 62¢; No. 13 hard, 61¢; No. 13 Northern, 60¢; No. 14 hard, 59¢; No. 14 Northern, 58¢; No. 15 hard, 57¢; No. 15 Northern, 56¢; No. 16 hard, 55¢; No. 16 Northern, 54¢; No. 17 hard, 53¢; No. 17 Northern, 52¢; No. 18 hard, 51¢; No. 18 Northern, 50¢; No. 19 hard, 49¢; No. 19 Northern, 48¢; No. 20 hard, 47¢; No. 20 Northern, 46¢; No. 21 hard, 45¢; No. 21 Northern, 44¢; No. 22 hard, 43¢; No. 22 Northern, 42¢; No. 23 hard, 41¢; No. 23 Northern, 40¢; No. 24 hard, 39¢; No. 24 Northern, 38¢; No. 25 hard, 37¢; No. 25 Northern, 36¢; No. 26 hard, 35¢; No. 26 Northern, 34¢; No. 27 hard, 33¢; No. 27 Northern, 32¢; No. 28 hard, 31¢; No. 28 Northern, 30¢; No. 29 hard, 29¢; No. 29 Northern, 28¢; No. 30 hard, 27¢; No. 30 Northern, 26¢; No. 31 hard, 25¢; No. 31 Northern, 24¢; No. 32 hard, 23¢; No. 32 Northern, 22¢; No. 33 hard, 21¢; No. 33 Northern, 20¢; No. 34 hard, 19¢; No. 34 Northern, 18¢; No. 35 hard, 17¢; No. 35 Northern, 16¢; No. 36 hard, 15¢; No. 36 Northern, 14¢; No. 37 hard, 13¢; No. 37 Northern, 12¢; No. 38 hard, 11¢; No. 38 Northern, 10¢; No. 39 hard, 9¢; No. 39 Northern, 8¢; No. 40 hard, 7¢; No. 40 Northern, 6¢; No. 41 hard, 5¢; No. 41 Northern, 4¢; No. 42 hard, 3¢; No. 42 Northern, 2¢; No. 43 hard, 1¢; No. 43 Northern, 0¢.

Minneapolis, July 27. — Wheat — July opened at 88¢ and closed at 87 1/2¢; September opened at 67¢ and closed at 66 1/2¢; December opened at 65 3/4¢ and closed at 65¢. On track — No. 1 hard, 90 3/4¢; No. 1 Northern, 88 3/4¢; No. 2 hard, 84 3/4¢; No. 2 Northern, 81 3/4¢.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 27. — Flour is lower. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 89¢; No. 2 Northern, 88¢; September, 69 1/8¢. Oats higher at 25 1/2¢; No. 1 hard, 24 1/2¢; No. 2 hard, 23 1/2¢; No. 3 hard, 22 1/2¢; No. 4 hard, 21 1/2¢; No. 5 hard, 20 1/2¢; No. 6 hard, 19 1/2¢; No. 7 hard, 18 1/2¢; No. 8 hard, 17 1/2¢; No. 9 hard, 16 1/2¢; No. 10 hard, 15 1/2¢; No. 11 hard, 14 1/2¢; No. 12 hard, 13 1/2¢; No. 13 hard, 12 1/2¢; No. 14 hard, 11 1/2¢; No. 15 hard, 10 1/2¢; No. 16 hard, 9 1/2¢; No. 17 hard, 8 1/2¢; No. 18 hard, 7 1/2¢; No. 19 hard, 6 1/2¢; No. 20 hard, 5 1/2¢; No. 21 hard, 4 1/2¢; No. 22 hard, 3 1/2¢; No. 23 hard, 2 1/2¢; No. 24 hard, 1 1/2¢; No. 25 hard, 1/2¢; No. 26 hard, 0¢; No. 27 hard, 0¢; No. 28 hard, 0¢; No. 29 hard, 0¢; No. 30 hard, 0¢; No. 31 hard, 0¢; No. 32 hard, 0¢; No. 33 hard, 0¢; No. 34 hard, 0¢; No. 35 hard, 0¢; No. 36 hard, 0¢; No. 37 hard, 0¢; No. 38 hard, 0¢; No. 39 hard, 0¢; No. 40 hard, 0¢; No. 41 hard, 0¢; No. 42 hard, 0¢; No. 43 hard, 0¢; No. 44 hard, 0¢; No. 45 hard, 0¢; No. 46 hard, 0¢; No. 47 hard, 0¢; No. 48 hard, 0¢; No. 49 hard, 0¢; No. 50 hard, 0¢; No. 51 hard, 0¢; No. 52 hard, 0¢; No. 53 hard, 0¢; No. 54 hard, 0¢; No. 55 hard, 0¢; No. 56 hard, 0¢; No. 57 hard, 0¢; No. 58 hard, 0¢; No. 59 hard, 0¢; No. 60 hard, 0¢; No. 61 hard, 0¢; No. 62 hard, 0¢; No. 63 hard, 0¢; No. 64 hard, 0¢; No. 65 hard, 0¢; No. 66 hard, 0¢; No. 67 hard, 0¢; No. 68 hard, 0¢; No. 69 hard, 0¢; No. 70 hard, 0¢; No. 71 hard, 0¢; No. 72 hard, 0¢; No. 73 hard, 0¢; No. 74 hard, 0¢; No. 75 hard, 0¢; No. 76 hard, 0¢; No. 77 hard, 0¢; No. 78 hard, 0¢; No. 79 hard, 0¢; No. 80 hard, 0¢; No. 81 hard, 0¢; No. 82 hard, 0¢; No. 83 hard, 0¢; No. 84 hard, 0¢; No. 85 hard, 0¢; No. 86 hard, 0¢; No. 87 hard, 0¢; No. 88 hard, 0¢; No. 89 hard, 0¢; No. 90 hard, 0¢; No. 91 hard, 0¢; No. 92 hard, 0¢; No. 93 hard, 0¢; No. 94 hard, 0¢; No. 95 hard, 0¢; No. 96 hard, 0¢; No. 97 hard, 0¢; No. 98 hard, 0¢; No. 99 hard, 0¢; No. 100 hard, 0¢.

Chicago, July 27. — Wheat — No. 1 hard, 75¢; No. 2 hard, 72¢; No. 3 hard, 69¢; No. 4 hard, 66¢; No. 5 hard, 63¢; No. 6 hard, 60¢; No. 7 hard, 57¢; No. 8 hard, 54¢; No. 9 hard, 51¢; No. 10 hard, 48¢; No. 11 hard, 45¢; No. 12 hard, 42¢; No. 13 hard, 39¢; No. 14 hard, 36¢; No. 15 hard, 33¢; No. 16 hard, 30¢; No. 17 hard, 27¢; No. 18 hard, 24¢; No. 19 hard, 21¢; No. 20 hard, 18¢; No. 21 hard, 15¢; No. 22 hard, 12¢; No. 23 hard, 9¢; No. 24 hard, 6¢; No. 25 hard, 3¢; No. 26 hard, 0¢; No. 27 hard, 0¢; No. 28 hard, 0¢; No. 29 hard, 0¢; No. 30 hard, 0¢; No. 31 hard, 0¢; No. 32 hard, 0¢; No. 33 hard, 0¢; No. 34 hard, 0¢; No. 35 hard, 0¢; No. 36 hard, 0¢; No. 37 hard, 0¢; No. 38 hard, 0¢; No. 39 hard, 0¢; No. 40 hard, 0¢; No. 41 hard, 0¢; No. 42 hard, 0¢; No. 43 hard, 0¢; No. 44 hard, 0¢; No. 45 hard, 0¢; No. 46 hard, 0¢; No. 47 hard, 0¢; No. 48 hard, 0¢; No. 49 hard, 0¢; No. 50 hard, 0¢; No. 51 hard, 0¢; No. 52 hard, 0¢; No. 53 hard, 0¢; No. 54 hard, 0¢; No. 55 hard, 0¢; No. 56 hard, 0¢; No. 57 hard, 0¢; No. 58 hard, 0¢; No. 59 hard, 0¢; No. 60 hard, 0¢; No. 61 hard, 0¢; No. 62 hard, 0¢; No. 63 hard, 0¢; No. 64 hard, 0¢; No. 65 hard, 0¢; No. 66 hard, 0¢; No. 67 hard, 0¢; No. 68 hard, 0¢; No. 69 hard, 0¢; No. 70 hard, 0¢; No. 71 hard, 0¢; No. 72 hard, 0¢; No. 73 hard, 0¢; No. 74 hard, 0¢; No. 75 hard, 0¢; No. 76 hard, 0¢; No. 77 hard, 0¢; No. 78 hard, 0¢; No. 79 hard, 0¢; No. 80 hard, 0¢; No. 81 hard, 0¢; No. 82 hard, 0¢; No. 83 hard, 0¢; No. 84 hard, 0¢; No. 85 hard, 0¢; No. 86 hard, 0¢; No. 87 hard, 0¢; No. 88 hard, 0¢; No. 89 hard, 0¢; No. 90 hard, 0¢; No. 91 hard, 0¢; No. 92 hard, 0¢; No. 93 hard, 0¢; No. 94 hard, 0¢; No. 95 hard, 0¢; No. 96 hard, 0¢; No. 97 hard, 0¢; No. 98 hard, 0¢; No. 99 hard, 0¢; No. 100 hard, 0¢.

Chicago, July 28. — Hogs — Light, \$3.75; Heavy, \$3.85; Cows, \$3.90; Steers, \$4.00; Bulls, \$4.10; Pigs, \$4.20; Lambs, \$4.30; Yearlings, \$4.40; Calves, \$4.50; Horses, \$4.60; Mules, \$4.70; Donkeys, \$4.80; Sheep, \$4.90; Goats, \$5.00; Poultry, \$5.10; Fish, \$5.20; Game, \$5.30; Furs, \$5.40; Skins, \$5.50; Bones, \$5.60; Horns, \$5.70; Tails, \$5.80; Hooves, \$5.90; Manure, \$6.00; Blood, \$6.10; Sweat, \$6.20; Tears, \$6.30; Saliva, \$6.40; Urine, \$6.50; Feces, \$6.60; Semen, \$6.70; Vagina, \$6.80; Uterus, \$6.90; Ovary, \$7.00; Testis, \$7.10; Epididymis, \$7.20; Vas deferens, \$7.30; Utricle, \$7.40; Seminal vesicle, \$7.50; Prostate, \$7.60; Urethra, \$7.70; Vagina, \$7.80; Cervix, \$7.90; Uterus, \$8.00; Ovary, \$8.10; Testis, \$8.20; Epididymis, \$8.30; Vas deferens, \$8.40; Utricle, \$8.50; Seminal vesicle, \$8.60; Prostate, \$8.70; Urethra, \$8.80; Vagina, \$8.90; Cervix, \$9.00; Uterus, \$9.10; Ovary, \$9.20; Testis, \$9.30; Epididymis, \$9.40; Vas deferens, \$9.50; Utricle, \$9.60; Seminal vesicle, \$9.70; Prostate, \$9.80; Urethra, \$9.90; Vagina, \$10.00; Cervix, \$10.10; Uterus, \$10.20; Ovary, \$10.30; Testis, \$10.40; Epididymis, \$10.50; Vas deferens, \$10.60; Utricle, \$10.70; Seminal vesicle, \$10.80; Prostate, \$10.90; Urethra, \$11.00; Vagina, \$11.10; Cervix, \$11.20; Uterus, \$11.30; Ovary, \$11.40; Testis, \$11.50; Epididymis, \$11.60; Vas deferens, \$11.70; Utricle, \$11.80; Seminal vesicle, \$11.90; Prostate, \$12.00; Urethra, \$12.10; Vagina, \$12.20; Cervix, \$12.30; Uterus, \$12.40; Ovary, \$12.50; Testis, \$12.60; Epididymis, \$12.70; Vas deferens, \$12.80; Utricle, \$12.90; Seminal vesicle, \$13.00; Prostate, \$13.10; Urethra, \$13.20; Vagina, \$13.30; Cervix, \$13.40; Uterus, \$13.50; Ovary, \$13.60; Testis, \$13.70; Epididymis, \$13.80; Vas deferens, \$13.90; Utricle, \$14.00; Seminal vesicle, \$14.10; Prostate, \$14.20; Urethra, \$14.30; Vagina, \$14.40; Cervix, \$14.50; Uterus, \$14.60; Ovary, \$14.70; Testis, \$14.80; Epididymis, \$14.90; Vas deferens, \$15.00; Utricle, \$15.10; Seminal vesicle, \$15.20; Prostate, \$15.30; Urethra, \$15.40; Vagina, \$15.50; Cervix, \$15.60; Uterus, \$15.70; Ovary, \$15.80; Testis, \$15.90; Epididymis, \$16.00; Vas deferens, \$16.10; Utricle, \$16.20; Seminal vesicle, \$16.30; Prostate, \$16.40; Urethra, \$16.50; Vagina, \$16.60; Cervix, \$16.70; Uterus, \$16.80; Ovary, \$16.90; Testis, \$17.00; Epididymis, \$17.10; Vas deferens, \$17.20; Utricle, \$17.30; Seminal vesicle, \$17.40; Prostate, \$17.50; Urethra, \$17.60; Vagina, \$17.70; Cervix, \$17.80; Uterus, \$17.90; Ovary, \$18.00; Testis, \$18.10; Epididymis, \$18.20; Vas deferens, \$18.30; Utricle, \$18.40; Seminal vesicle, \$18.50; Prostate, \$18.60; Urethra, \$18.70; Vagina, \$18.80; Cervix, \$18.90; Uterus, \$19.00; Ovary, \$19.10; Testis, \$19.20; Epididymis, \$19.30; Vas deferens, \$19.40; Utricle, \$19.50; Seminal vesicle, \$19.60; Prostate, \$19.70; Urethra, \$19.80; Vagina, \$19.90; Cervix, \$20.00; Uterus, \$20.10; Ovary, \$20.20; Testis, \$20.30; Epididymis, \$20.40; Vas deferens, \$20.50; Utricle, \$20.60; Seminal vesicle, \$20.70; Prostate, \$20.80; Urethra, \$20.90; Vagina, \$21.00; Cervix, \$21.10; Uterus, \$21.20; Ovary, \$21.30; Testis, \$21.40; Epididymis, \$21.50; Vas deferens, \$21.60; Utricle, \$21.70; Seminal vesicle, \$21.80; Prostate, \$21.90; Urethra, \$22.00; Vagina, \$22.10; Cervix, \$22.20; Uterus, \$22.30; Ovary, \$22.40; Testis, \$22.50; Epididymis, \$22.60; Vas deferens, \$22.70; Utricle, \$22.80; Seminal vesicle, \$22.90; Prostate, \$23.00; Urethra, \$23.10; Vagina, \$23.20; Cervix, \$23.30; Uterus, \$23.40; Ovary, \$23.50; Testis, \$23.60; Epididymis, \$23.70; Vas deferens, \$23.80; Utricle, \$23.90; Seminal vesicle, \$24.00; Prostate, \$24.10; Urethra, \$24.20; Vagina, \$24.30; Cervix, \$24.40; Uterus, \$24.50; Ovary, \$24.60; Testis, \$24.70; Epididymis, \$24.80; Vas deferens, \$24.90; Utricle, \$25.00; Seminal vesicle, \$25.10; Prostate, \$25.20; Urethra, \$25.30; Vagina, \$25.40; Cervix, \$25.50; Uterus, \$25.60; Ovary, \$25.70; Testis, \$25.80; Epididymis, \$25.90; Vas deferens, \$26.00; Utricle, \$26.10; Seminal vesicle, \$26.20; Prostate, \$26.30; Urethra, \$26.40; Vagina, \$26.50; Cervix, \$26.60; Uterus, \$26.70; Ovary, \$26.80; Testis, \$26.90; Epididymis, \$27.00; Vas deferens, \$27.10; Utricle, \$27.20; Seminal vesicle, \$27.30; Prostate, \$27.40; Urethra, \$27.50; Vagina, \$27.60; Cervix, \$27.70; Uterus, \$27.80; Ovary, \$27.90; Testis, \$28.00; Epididymis, \$28.10; Vas deferens, \$28.20; Utricle, \$28.30; Seminal vesicle, \$28.40; Prostate, \$28.50; Urethra, \$28.60; Vagina, \$28.70; Cervix, \$28

HURRYING TO THE FRONT

ALL THE TROOPS WILL BE IN
PUERTO RICO IN A WEEK.

The War Department bending all
its energies to dispatch the re-
mainder of Miles' Expedition—
Embarkation of Troops Being
Conducted With Less Difficulty
Than Attended the Preceding Ex-
peditions—Military Balloons Will
Be Sent to Puerto Rico for Use by
the Signal Service—Gen. Grant's
Brigade Will Go to the Front.

Washington, July 27. — The war de-
partment was busy yesterday hur-
rying the dispatch of the remainder of
Miles' expedition against Puerto Rico.
Such progress has been made that it
is hoped all of the troops will be on
Puerto Rican soil within a week at the
latest. Gen. Miles is not expected to
defer his landing till at that time, but,
presumably will pick out a suitable
place for encamping his troops and es-
tablish himself ashore awaiting the ar-
rival of the other detachments now on
their way. War department officials
have no news from him except through
press dispatches, as the general has
not with him, so far as is known, any
dispatch boats. It will be at least Sat-
urday before direct cable communica-
tion can be established with him, and
in the meantime reliance must be had
on the dispatch boats running across
to St. Thomas, distant about four
hours' run. It was expected at the de-
partment that Gen. Brooke and Gen.
Haines would sail from Newport News
yesterday to join Miles, and that most
of Gen. Brooke's command would be
embarked by Wednesday. The work
of embarkation at Hampton Roads is
being conducted with much less diffi-
culty and delay than was expected.
Col. Hecker, in charge of the trans-
portation division of the war depart-
ment, who has just returned from
that place, has reported to Secretary
Alger that it is eminently suited to the

Department of Troops.
Consequently the secretary has ordered
all of Gen. Grant's brigade, 3,000 men,
from Chickamauga to Newport News.
It is not expected that all of the
troops required for their accommo-
dation will have arrived there by the
time the soldiers get in, but they will
be encamped on suitable ground there
and it is believed will be benefited by
the change from Chickamauga.
Adj. Gen. Corbin, with his faithful private
secretary, Mr. Coursey, completed the
hundredth consecutive night's service
at the department, and still there
seems to be little diminution in the
number of telegrams and letters and
official papers pouring in upon this of-
fice work. The signal service has suc-
ceeded in reclaiming from the battle-
field of Santiago the tubes which sup-
plied the military balloons with pure
hydrogen gas, and they, with the bal-
loon itself, have been brought over to
Tampa. The tubes will be recharged
immediately and the whole apparatus
will be dispatched at once to Puerto
Rico to assist Gen. Miles in his cam-
paign there. The balloon is said to
have proved of great value in the San-
tiago campaign, and from the charac-
ter of the country in Puerto Rico
where military operations must be con-
ducted, it is believed that it also can
be used to advantage there.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

War Department Has Reached No
Conclusion Regarding Shafter's
Men.

Washington, July 27. — Rumors of
various kinds have been in circulation
as to the disposition of Gen. Shafter's
army, but the war department has not
come to any conclusion in the matter.
A sufficient force is to be kept at San-
tiago to maintain the position of the
United States and to preserve order.
While there is yellow fever infection
in the army no attempt will be made to
bring the troops to the United States.
The war department, it may be stated,
is now bending every effort to secure
for Gen. Shafter's army an ample sup-
ply of nutritious food, and also will
see the soldiers have a rest and careful
attention so that they may get in the
very best condition. The medical corps
is now making a careful examination
of the army with a view of advising
the department as to the best methods
of restoring the sick to health and pre-
venting any further spread of disease.
It is not believed at the department
that any large number of troops will
be necessary at Santiago after the
Spanish prisoners have been deported,
but the department awaits further de-
velopments before deciding upon any
course in reference to Gen. Shafter's
army.

DEFENSES OF HONOLULU.

Preliminary Survey of the Harbor
Will Be Made.

San Francisco, July 27.—Maj. Lang-
fitt, who is to go to Honolulu with a
battalion of volunteer engineers, re-
ceived instructions from Gen. Merriam
to cause a preliminary survey to be
made of the harbor at Honolulu and
its surroundings as the initiative of
fortifications plans. He is to prepare
plans for barracks and officers' quar-
ters, which will be final after they
have been approved by the war de-
partment. They will be subject to
change by Gen. Merriam before being
sent to Washington.

Another Soldier Dead.

Cincinnati, July 27.—Private Walter
Lee, Company G, Second Georgia vol-
unteers, died of typhoid fever in the
Fort Thomas military hospital. He
was one of the number who was re-
ceived from the South on Friday last.

Rapidly Recovering.

New York, July 27. — The sick and
wounded soldiers who arrived here on
the Seneca, and who were taken to
Bellevue hospital, are recovering rap-
idly, two of them having recovered
sufficiently to leave.

DIG INCREASE OF FEVER CASES.

Gen. Shafter Reports Five Hundred
New Cases.

Washington, July 27.—In a dispatch
to the war department Gen. Shafter
reports that about 500 new cases of
fever have developed in his corps at
Santiago. This number includes, of
course, all classes of fevers; probably
some cases of genuine yellow fever.
Only one death is reported, that one
being from yellow fever. The cheering
intelligence is conveyed that the situ-
ation is improving and that about 400
men who have been ill have returned
to duty. As heretofore indicated by
Gen. Shafter and the medical officers
of his corps, the cases of fever are of
a notably mild type. The patients are
ill from three days to a week and then
return to duty quite as well as ever.
The medical officers concur in the
opinion that this fever renders the men
immune, for the time at least, to
yellow fever. The question of return-
ing a large part of Gen. Shafter's com-
mand to this country for rest and re-
cuperation was under consideration by
the war officials, but the idea has been
practically abandoned, at least for the
present. Those who are ill now or
who have been exposed to the infection
are isolated in detention camps and are
not permitted to return to the main
body of troops until all danger has
been averted. Through the adoption
of rigid sanitary precautions and care-
ful attention to those who fall ill, it is
expected that the fever will run its
course in a comparatively brief time.

PEACE WILL BE EASY.

Spain Is Only Waiting for a Chance
to Open Negotiations.

Madrid, July 27. — Immense excite-
ment is attached here to the words of
Secretary Day, favoring peace on terms
which should obviate the necessity of
Spain having to continue the war, or
giving up in despair. At present Spain
is keenly eager to find an opportunity
for opening peace negotiations. Sec-
retary Day seems to have given the
opening, and it may not be useless to
state that just now peace will be very
easy upon what a diplomatist here has
ascribed as the only possible basis—
that is to say, the independence of
Cuba under and by American guaran-
tee, with the good will of Spain. It is
believed here that the Americans, af-
ter a brief practical experience of
Cuba, will realize the enormous diffi-
culties attending its government with-
out Spanish assistance.

MAKES THEM STARE.

Military Authorities of Europe Mar-
vel at Our Achievements.

Washington, July 27. — Adj. Gen.
Corbin has made public a statement of
the progress made in the organization
of the volunteer and regular armies
up to and including July 24. In the
ninety days that have elapsed since the
president issued his first call for vol-
unteers, an army of 261,400 has been
recruited, mustered, equipped and
placed in the field, an achievement that
has elicited surprise and admiration
from the best informed military au-
thorities of Europe. The personnel of
the army is far superior to that of any
body of men hitherto raised for mili-
tary purposes by the United States.

MANZANILLO QUICK.

City Not Besieged by the Americans
by Land.

Havana, July 27. — A committee
of the Cuban senate presented to Gen.
Blanco on Saturday the colonial
budgets approved by the chambers.
Telegrams received from Manzanillo
say that the city is not besieged by
Americans by land. The volunteers
are being instructed in military tactics,
many Havana volunteers assisting in
the work. Battalions under Gen.
Arolas were drilled here yesterday be-
fore 20,000 spectators who preserved
excellent order and showed great en-
thusiasm. Complete tranquillity pre-
vails in Havana.

DECLARED A DRAW.

Kid McPartland and Jack Everhardt
Fight Twenty-Five Rounds.

New York, July 27. — Kid McPart-
land of New York and Jack Everhardt
of New Orleans fought twenty-five
rounds at the Greater New York Ath-
letic club, Coney Island, and at the
end of the fight both men were well
able to go several rounds more. Ref-
eree Sam Austin satisfied every one
by declaring the bout a draw. This is
the third time these men have met, and
the question of supremacy between the
two is still unsettled.

BONDS GOING OUT.

First Shipments Under the War
Loan Are Made.

Washington, July 27. — A treasury
statement shows there are about 300,
000 persons to whom bonds under the
government's popular loan will be al-
located. All persons offering to take
\$4,500 or less will receive bonds. The
first shipments of the new bonds were
made to-day.

WARNED BY THE VATICAN.

Friends Must Not Mix Up in Carlist
or Anti-Dynastic Intrigues.

Vienna, July 27.—According to a spe-
cial dispatch from Rome the Vatican
has instructed the papal nuncio at Ma-
drid to threaten with severe punish-
ment any priests from voicing Carlist
or anti-Carlist or anti-dynastic in-
trigues.

All Quiet in Spain.

Madrid, July 27. — It is announced
that complete tranquillity prevails
throughout Spain. The Cuban colonial
government, it is also announced, will
confer with the representatives of
Maximo Gomez, and it is believed that
the conference may result in the in-
surgents espousing Spain's cause.

Two Were Drowned.

Port Clinton, Ohio, July 27. — The
yacht Clipper, owned by William Ar-
buckle, a prominent Toledo attorney,
was struck by a squall off Green Is-
land and capsized. William Arbuckle,
Jr., son of the owner, and one of the
crew were drowned.

Aged Poet Dead.

Toronto, Ont., July 27. — Evan Mc-
Cull, the Scottish-Canadian poet, is
dead. He was the author of many
poems, both in English and in Gaelic.
He was ninety years of age.

MINNESOTA ITEMS

The Fifteenth Minnesota has been
mustered in.

George A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis
miller and former mayor, is dead.

The Minnesota building at the Oma-
ha exposition was dedicated by Gov.
Clough and staff.

In a dispute over a land claim at
Hallock, Frank Wallenberg shot Jacob
Arin. Both are Hollanders.

Zumbrota was recently visited with
heavy rains, and farmers report con-
siderable damage done to the growing
crops, especially the barley.

Hattie McDonald, seventeen years
old, committed suicide at Mankato by
taking Paris green. She was a daugh-
ter of Archie McDonald, and was suf-
fering from a prolonged sickness when
the deed was done.

The annual school meeting was held
at Zumbrota, and the following were
elected as members of the school
board: Louis Starz, O. K. Anderson,
Ira D. Warren and R. H. Sigmund.

Henry Anderson, an old-time mer-
chant, formerly of Montevideo, who
has been residing at Waitsburg, State
of Washington, has returned to Mon-
tevideo, and will engage in business
there once more.

M. Englehorn fired on some intrud-
ers on the domains of his cold storage
building at Harmony. They wanted
beer, and fired sky rockets at his
abode. He refused it, and returned
the fire with cold lead.

Johnnie Hauff, a young lad of about
fifteen years, who had been convicted
by Justice Sternerson of Zumbrota, of
incorrigible and vicious conduct, was,
by order of Judge Crosby, sent to the
Minnesota State training school at
Red Wing.

John Wolf of Florenceville, Iowa,
was at Harmony, Minn., recently, with
blood in his eye, looking for his daugh-
ter, Demper Wolf, and John Kreuger,
whom he suspected of having eloped.
They were found later, in the home of
William Michael, near Granger.

The fifteen-year-old son of A. Lar-
son, of the firm of Larson Bros., cattle
buyers of Minneapolis, met with a se-
vere accident at Rush City while whit-
tling with a jackknife. He fell on the
knife, the blade penetrating the right
lung.

At the annual school meeting at
Montevideo, the following directors
were elected: L. E. Myer, W. J.
Smith, Jr., J. O. Anderson. It was
decided to levy a tax sufficient to pay
the \$1,000 bond which becomes due next
June.

A very much needed rain storm oc-
curred in the vicinity of Sauk Rapids,
accompanied by thunder and light-
ning. The barn of Henry Chalgren
was struck by lightning and burned to
the ground. The crops have suffered
during the past two weeks, owing to
the excessive heat, and the rain will be
of great benefit.

The house of John Schuler at New
Ulm was destroyed by fire, and his
two-year-old child was cremated. The
child had been left alone at home by
the mother, and it is thought the boy
started the fire by playing with the
gasoline stove. In trying to enter the
house and rescue the child, John Hey-
mann and John Krueger, both old
men, were badly burned.

A resolution was introduced at the
Duluth council meeting last week to
the effect that it is to the city's best
interest to build an electric light plant
of 3,500 acres. The city has been dic-
tating with the local lighting company,
and a satisfactory proposition for two
years was submitted. The council
notified the company it would accept
for only one year, as it expects to have
its own plant by that time.

A young man named Degunst, a
Hollander employed by Roy Gonsalus,
eight miles north of Luverne, has been
killed. He hitched a wild horse to a
road cart, and the horse ran away,
throwing the man out of the cart in
such a manner as to catch his foot in
the gearing and was dragged five
miles. He was unconscious when the
horse was captured and died in half
an hour. He had no relatives in that
section.

Mrs. Marie Louise Bradley brought
suit for divorce at Duluth against her
husband, Samuel Stewart Bradley.
Desertion is the ground upon which
the separation is asked. This is the
denouement of the most fashionable
wedding Duluth has seen. It took
place only a little over two years ago.
The bride was the daughter of A. M.
Miller, the wealthiest man in Duluth.
The groom was a prominent young so-
ciety man in very ordinary circum-
stances from a financial point of view.

Fire started in Pfeiffer's two-story
building at Frazee, and burned east
to the river, including the drug store,
Luck's hotel, Mayer's saloon, Hen-
dry's general store and dwelling, the
State bank and Wilcox company's of-
fice and lumber yard. A strong wind
helped fan the flames, but the heroic
exertions of the men in tearing down
two buildings saved the balance of the
business portion of the town. The loss
is estimated at \$25,000, partly covered
by insurance.

The hearing for the reduction of
rates on the iron ore roads was re-
sumed at Duluth, and it is expected
that it will continue for a couple of
weeks longer. The time has been taken
up in hearing the testimony of local
real estate experts as to the value of
lands owned by the railroads, this be-
ing part of an attempt on the part of
the petitioners to show that the roads
have returned reports to the state giv-
ing values of lines much higher than
they should be. The petitioners have
nearly finished their case.

Hilda Sorensen, a girl about four-
teen years old, living about three miles
west of Milan, was held up by a couple
of tramps recently while on her way
to town on a wheel. They evidently
intended at first to rob her of her
wheel, but the wheel broke when they
tried to ride it, which seemed to en-
rage them to such an extent that they
started to beat and assault the poor
girl. She was barely able to get home.
Officers are in pursuit of the
villains, and the prospects are that
they will be harshly dealt with if cap-
tured.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and
Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, July 27. — Wheat — No. 1
Northern, 88¢; No. 2 Northern,
85¢; Corn — No. 3 yellow, 32 1/2-
33¢; No. 3, 32¢; 32 1/2-33¢.
No. 3 white, 24¢; 25¢; No. 3, 23¢; 24¢.
Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 23¢;
32¢; No. 2 rye, 44¢; 44 1/2-45¢; No. 3 rye,
43¢; 44¢.

Duluth, Minn., July 27. — Wheat —
Cash, No. 1 hard, 85¢; No. 1 Northern,
84¢; No. 2 Northern, 83¢; to arrive, No.
1 hard, 85¢; No. 1 Northern, 84¢; Sep-
tember, No. 1 hard, 69 1/2-8¢; No. 1
Northern, 68 1/2-8¢; December, No. 1
hard, 67 1/2-8¢; No. 1 Northern, 66 1/2-8¢;
oats, 24¢; 25¢.

Minneapolis, July 27. — Wheat — July
opened at 88¢ and closed at 87 1/2-2¢;
September opened at 67¢ and closed at
66 1/2-2¢; December opened at 65 3/4-3¢
and closed at 65¢. On track — No. 1
hard, 90 3/4-4¢; No. 1 Northern, 88 3/4-4¢;
No. 2 Northern, 84 3/4-4¢.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 27. — Flour is
lower. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern,
89¢; No. 2 Northern, 88¢; September,
69 1/2-8¢. Oats higher at 25 1/2-28 1/2-2¢.
Rye steady; No. 1, 46¢; 46 1/2-2¢. Barley
higher; No. 2, 45¢; sample, 28¢; 35¢.

Chicago, July 27. — Wheat — No. 2 red,
75¢; No. 3 red, 69¢; 72¢; No. 2 hard, 70
¢; 71¢; No. 3, hard, 68¢; 69¢; No. 2
spring, 73¢; No. 3 spring, 70¢; 75¢. Corn
— No. 2, 34 3/4-4¢; No. 3, 35¢. Oats — No.
2, 24 1/2-2¢; No. 3, 23¢.

Chicago, July 28. — Hogs — Light,
\$3.75¢; 4.05¢; mixed, \$3.85¢; 4.10¢; heavy,
\$3.85¢; 4.15¢; rough, \$3.85¢; 3.90¢. Cattle—
Beef, \$4.35¢; 5.50¢; cows and heifers,
\$2.40¢; 4.70¢; Texas steers, \$3.60¢; 4.70¢;
stockers and feeders, \$3.10¢; 4.65¢. Sheep
— Natives, \$3.64¢; 4.90¢; Westerns, \$4.47¢;
lambs, \$3.75¢; 4.50¢.

South St. Paul, July 26. — Hogs —
\$3.60¢; 3.90¢. Cattle—Cows, \$2.80¢; 3.90¢;
steers, \$4.60¢; 4.85¢; stockers, \$4.75¢; 4.85¢;
feeders, \$4.1¢; bulls, \$2.75¢; 2.90¢; calves,
\$4.75¢.

Sioux City, Iowa, July 27. — Hogs —
\$3.80¢; 3.90¢. Cattle — Beef, \$4.50¢;
4.85¢; canners, \$2.1¢; cows, \$4.1¢; heifers,
\$3.50¢; 4.10¢; bulls, \$3.63¢; 3.75¢; stockers,
\$3.90¢; 4.40¢; yearlings, \$4.10¢; 4.45¢;
calves, \$4.25¢; 5.25¢. Sheep, \$3.50¢; 5.

WILL MAKE A TEST.

Express Company Refuses a Pack-
age Without a Stamp.

Lansing, Iowa, July 27. — Theodore
Nachricht, a druggist of this city, of-
fered the United States Express com-
pany, through its agent here, a pack-
age of medicine which was not accept-
ed for transportation because he re-
fused to pay the stamp tax of one cent.
The United States district attorney at
Dubuque was at once notified and a
test case of the rights of the corpora-
tion and shippers under the new war
revenue will be made. Should the
sick man, G. W. Stone of New Albion,
die for want of his medicine in the
meantime a civil suit for damages will
doubtless result.

TEN-YEAR-OLD HOMICIDE.

Small Boy Shoots His Smaller Play-
mate in Ignorance.

Rhineland, Wis., July 27. — The
seven-year-old son of Oswald Roeh-
rich was shot and instantly killed by
a ten-year-old lad named Goodell.
Roehrich, who was playing in Goodell's
cornfield, was told by the Goodell boy
to get out or he would shoot him.
He entered the house, returning with
a Winchester, and, taking aim, pulled
the trigger. The ball entered the lit-
tle fellow's mouth and came out the
back of his head. The boys have al-
ways been playmates and it is thought
to have been accidental, the boy not
knowing the gun was loaded.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Quarrel of a Sheep Shearer and a
Montana Quarter Breed.

Helena, Mont., July 27.—H. S. Rey-
nolds, a sheep shearer, was murdered
by a quarter-breed Indian twenty-five
miles north of this city. Reynolds and
the quarter-breed arrived recently from
Salmon City, Idaho. They quarreled
when Reynolds was last seen alive.
Reynolds was shot through the head
and his body concealed in the brush.
The body had been robbed.

ROBBED AND BURNED.

Incendiary Burglars Suspected at
Bay City, Wis.

Bay City, Wis., July 27.—Fire almost
completely destroyed the business part
of the town. It is supposed to have
been of incendiary origin. Two thou-
sand dollars were stolen from the store
of Mrs. Gassa, which is believed to
have been set on fire to cover the crime.

Took a Girl and a Team.

Sibley, Iowa, July 27.—George Brooks
is in jail here charged with the theft
of a team hired at Harris. Brooks
took the team, stopped at the farm of
J. C. Richbaugh and took with him a
daughter of Mr. Richbaugh, said to be
of infirm mind. He abandoned the
girl later and went to Spirit Lake,
where he was arrested.

Prostrated by Lightning.

Webster City, Iowa, July 27. — The
residence of Walter Smith at Dun-
combe, was struck by lightning and
wrecked. The lightning passed down
the southeast and southwest corners,
rending them apart, and entering the
parlor where Mr. and Mrs. Smith
were sitting. Both are in a precarious
condition.

Struck by Lightning.

Watertown, S. D., July 27.—During
a severe storm lightning tore to pieces
the house occupied by W. G. Rainey,
severely shocking all the members of
the family. The lightning was terri-
ble, striking several other houses but
doing no damage. Hail fell in places
in the county and with slight damage.

Liberal at La Crosse.

La Crosse, Wis., July 27. — At a
meeting called by Mayor McCord to
organize a relief committee to care for
the families of soldiers at the front,
the citizens present pledged \$2,000
per month for the purpose.

Milwaukee Millionaire Dead.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 27. — W. P.
Merrill, a Milwaukee millionaire, and
one of the oldest residents of that city,
died here of heart disease while on a
visit to his son, D. L. Merrill. He was
eighty-two years of age.

WAR SUMMARY.

Wednesday, July 20.

The auxiliary cruiser Eagle destroys
a large Spanish steamer.

Sampson receives final instructions
for the Puerto Rico campaign.

Admiral Dewey has a slight misun-
derstanding with the German admiral.

Gen. Shafter expects that the Span-
ish troops will embark for Spain be-
fore Sunday.

(The Cubans are sore because Shaf-
ter refused to allow them to enter and
pillage Santiago.)

It is expected that the troops for the
Puerto Rico expedition will all be un-
der way in a week.

The Red Cross society's steamer is
being unloaded at Santiago. People
are fighting to get at the food.

Owing to a miscarriage of orders
Gen. Miles did not start for Puerto
Rico Monday but started yesterday.

Thursday, July 21.

Gen. Miles' departure is again de-
ferred.

A rumor reaches New York that Gen.
Garcia is dead.

The departure of Watson's Eastern
squadron is being hastened.

Blanco is now completely cut off
from communication with Madrid.

Americans and Spaniards mingle in
the most friendly manner at Santiago.

A Spanish company gets the con-
tract for carrying the prisoners to
Spain.

The first expedition to follow Gen.
Miles to Puerto Rico sails from
Charleston, S. C.

The war and navy departments are
busy making arrangements for the
Puerto Rican expedition.

The president insists that prepara-
tions for the Puerto Rican campaign
be completed in every detail before de-
parture.

Friday, July 22.

Strong naval convoy accompanies
Gen. Miles.

The second fleet of troops has ar-
rived at Manila.

Gen. Miles' expedition at last gets
started for Puerto Rico.

Admiral Dewey may bombard the
fortifications of Manila this week.

Gen. Wood, of the rough riders, has
been appointed military governor of
Santiago.

The departure of Watson's fleet de-
layed slightly by the necessity of
convoys Miles.

Gen. Garcia has tendered his resig-
nation as commander of the Cuban
forces at Santiago.

Report of expected French inter-
ference at Barcelona is ridiculed by
Washington officials.

Saturday, July 23.

There is increased talk at Madrid of
a cabinet crisis.

The second expedition is being rap-
idly disembarked at Manila.

Insurgents have been repulsed at
Manila according to a Madrid story.

Gen. Miles reports from Mole St.
Nicholas that the expedition is moving
along well.

Aguinaldo has proclaimed a dicta-
torship and declared martial law to exist
in all the islands.

Sampson reports that the expedition
to Nipe has been successful. A Span-
ish cruiser was destroyed.

Gen. Garcia's troops attack a force
of Spaniards on their way to Santiago
to surrender, and are disastrously de-
feated.

Lieut. Hobson arrives in Washing-
ton and receives a tremendous greet-
ing. He comes to consult with the
navy department regarding the rais-
ing of the Cristobal Colon.

Monday, July 25.

The condition of troops at Santiago is
rapidly improving.

Insurgents drive the Spanish garri-
son out of Gibura.

Peace prospects are reported greatly
improved at Madrid.

The Brainerd Dispatch.

N. H. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

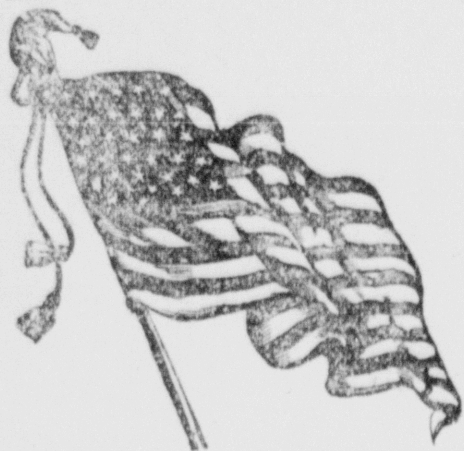
Issued every Friday morning from rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper block. Terms, \$1.50 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1897 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.

All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.
Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1895.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYNDON A. SMITH.
For Secretary of State,
ALBERT BERG.
For State Auditor,
R. C. DUNN.
For State Treasurer,
AUGUST T. KOERNER.
For Attorney General,
WALLACE B. DOUGLAS.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
DAR. S. REESE.
For Associate Justices Supreme Court,
C. L. LEWIS,
St. Louis.
CALVIN L. BROWN,
Stevens.
JOHN A. LOVELY,
Freeborn.
Congressman Sixth District,
PAGE MORRIS.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1895.

MAKE Labor Day in Brainerd this year a grand success. The co-operation of all will accomplish it.

MINNESOTA will contribute \$3,000,000 a year toward the war tax under the new revenue law.

DEWEY's share of the prize money at Manila was \$10,000, a pretty good day's work and earned before breakfast.

J. ADAM BEDE says "Never call anyone a liar again, just say he talks like a Spaniard." Bede is evidently trying to get some of his friends into trouble.

HOBSON will not be nearly as popular with the young ladies of the country when it is known that he is already engaged. He should have waited the press censor.

THE pops of Becker county nominated their county ticket on Wednesday last but J. N. True's name was omitted from the list. He had served them one term as county attorney and that was enough.

THE Little Falls Transcript, Senator Fuller's paper, flies the name of Cushman K. Davis for United States senator at the head of the Republican state ticket. Will Bro. Swanson of the Royalton Banner please make a note of it.

UNITED STATES silver dollars pass at Santiago for only 50 cents, the same as Mexican and South American dollars, and Gen. Shafter has requested the government to furnish gold and paper money for use of the war department and soldiers at that place.

SOUTHERN cotton mills are now busy manufacturing the article which is converted into explosives for exterminating Spaniards, and the amount required can best be estimated when it is known that every shot from the Vicksburg means from 300 to 500 pounds of cotton. Business in that line is accordingly stimulated.

At last John Lind has broken the silence and accepts the nomination for governor on the demopop wicket and says he desires to "help wrest our state from the dominion of public greed and ambition to which it has so long been subjected." That is real good of Mr. Lind but his help which he imagines so necessary will be wasted. The government which W. H. Eustis will give the state as its executive officer during the coming two years will be all that anyone can ask.

NO GULL LAKE RESERVOIR.

Government Engineer Reports Against Storing Water in Gull Lake on Account of Expenses.

Captain Abbott of the corps of government engineers has made his annual report to the war department and among other things is some interesting reading regarding government dams at the headwaters of the Mississippi river.

The report recommends new and accurate surveys before trying to fill any of the reservoirs that have never been tested by actual use. Capt. Abbott does not believe in damming Crow Wing river and storing its flow in the proposed Gull lake reservoir as the expense would be out of proportion to the benefit to be secured.

He says the reconstruction of Winnebigoishish dam in concrete will cost about \$100,000 and until this amount is provided no work can begin as it is in one coffer dam and it is imperative that the work be completed as soon as possible after beginning, since the total flow of the Mississippi will have to be stored in the reservoir until the sluices in the new dam can be operated. The engineers say the work at Leech lake should be completed the following season.

On the Winnibigoishish and Leech dam, Capt. Abbott says: "They are in need of such extensive repairs that their reservoirs can not again be filled until such repairs are made. After releasing the water stored in them this spring, which will be done during the low water period the sluice gates in both dams will be opened and no attempt to store any water in these reservoirs will be made. To do otherwise would be to court disaster to all the territory below the dams for some distance."

A number of claims for damage by reservoir waters have been investigated, and where they have been well founded easements have been secured to permit flowage in the future. A proper adjustment of these questions require new surveys, which will require about two years.

A survey has been completed during the year of Pine river by the flow of water through a low place in the sand. Several other places below the level of the projected flowage was found.

THE discovery that an internal revenue stamp of 2 cents must be placed on rebate orders or receipts given by conductors to passengers who pay cash fare on the train, has induced the St. Paul & Duluth railroad to abolish the custom of refunding 10 cents, and to instruct its conductors not to issue receipts for cash fares.

A MINNEAPOLIS woman refuses to pay her board bill at the Sixth avenue hotel and sets up as her defense of suit brought for the purpose of collecting the same that the hotel proprietor served oleomargarine on his table as butter and did not notify the boarders, and further asks the court to give her \$100 damage money on account of injury to her health.

A GREAT scarcity of laboring men is reported throughout the country and especially in the northwest where many men are needed to take care of the harvest. The present war has had this effect and for some time to come there will be a noticeable scarcity of surplus laborers in the cities, even should the war come to a close at once for it is probable that a very large standing army will have to be maintained by the United States. The same condition has the effect of stiffening prices for staple articles such as logs and lumber, says the Lumberman.

List of Jurors.

The following is a list of jurors drawn to serve at the September term of court:

GRAND JURORS.
C M Snell, Wm Dodd,
L J Cale, R K Whiteley,
O B Hamlin, John N Nevers,
James Callen, Richard Parker,
A J Halsted, T G Butler,
Chas A Krech, F J Stropp,
L W Burrell, W M Dresskell,
D E Shipp, W H Durham,
Geo Forsyth, N B Chase,
Geo A Keene, Chas Shepard,
Chas Hugberg, J T Sanborn,
Gideon Mathe.

PETIT JURORS.

Aug Hildebrandt, S M Putman,
Ed W Lynch, A N Goldstrand,
J H Burgoyne, Joseph Dradeau,
W S Benjamin, C B Harrington,
J A McCall, T C Pointon,
A Purdy, Jas McCarrville,
A E Whitney, R C Opie,
E M Phelps, L N Lowe,
A L Mattes, Gust Soderman,
Henry Drapeau, Henry Auclair,
I N Ferrill, P W Draper,
E Harrington, James Drysdale.

Store your stoves and furniture with D. M. Clark & Co.

AITKIN NEWS.

From the Age.

Miss Drysdale, of Brainerd, is again visiting the Mesdames Cluff of the Grand Central hotel.

Mrs. J. A. Cameron went to Brainerd Thursday afternoon for a few days' visit with friends.

The Brainerd Knights of Pythias are arranging, we understand, to invite the Aitkin Knights up there in the near future, to assist in conferring the third degree.

Mrs. Letta Abear of the Brainerd Journal was in Aitkin yesterday and today, assisting in the mechanical department of the Age. She is a daughter of Editor Stivers.

Dan Kane went to Brainerd Thursday to consult Dr. Camp regarding his recent injury. His back is still very weak and the doctor says it will be some months yet before Mr. Kane can return to his work.

Brainerd is contemplating a big celebration for Labor day, September 5. The base ball team is planning to have two games for the occasion, one with the Indians from Walker, and one with the Aitkin team. Our town should send up a good sized delegation.

EVERY WALK IN LIFE.

Brainerd Citizens Appreciate the "Little Conqueror."

Every class of people has sick kidneys. The busy business man rushing through life on the run, fails to realize the constant strain he daily puts on the kidneys. The mechanic forced to assume unnatural positions, stooping and straining at his work, does not know that his back ache is simply kidney ache. The clerk on his feet continually, leaning over a counter or desk; railroaders, conductors, street car men, subject to constant jarring, all have backache from the kidneys. Women at their household duties, boys and girls at play overtax the kidneys and give them more work than they can do. 'Tis a fortunate thing the kidneys warn you when in trouble, that they cry out for help. Don't neglect the warning. Don't neglect a bad back. A weak, a lame or an aching back if neglected means future trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills cure every form of kidney ill, cure a bad back and make sick kidneys well. Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by people we know, by citizens. Words of praise come from all parts of the state. Read what a Brainerd citizen says:—

Mrs. S. Brain, of 125 South Ninth St., says:—I feel that Doan's Kidney Pills cannot be spoken of in too high terms. I suffered greatly from my kidneys, the symptoms showing unmistakably that the kidneys were at fault. The secretions from those organs were scanty and caused some pain; the aching in my back was constant and exceedingly distressing. When my husband brought me Doan's Kidney Pills from Swartz's drug store I was much in need of relief. I used them and in a comparatively short time the pain had disappeared and the improvement in my condition was general. The kidneys were quickly restored to health and performed their functions naturally.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

Hard Times for Our Men in Cuba.

The hurdle roads of Cuba that connect the coast plain with the uplands can be demolished at short notice, or switched off into a man trap, and where the traveler at last emerges from the Gehenna of the three M's, the region of mudpuddles, mosquitoes and malaria, death may lurk in the overhanging rock and defiles that afford superlative facilities for ambushes, for the rocks are bush-shrouded. Avalanches of boulders can be tumbled down the road-side precipices directly in front of a supply-train. Hidden sharpshooters can demoralize a detachment of the best trained troops, and superior topographical knowledge would easily be the tactics of civilized warfare as baffled by the fox trail stratagems of Pancho Zaprote.—From "A Guerrilla Eden," in Demorest's Magazine for August.

To the Great Fair at Omaha.

Take the "Northwestern Line"—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.

Excursion tickets on sale every day until Nov. 1; but on July 12, special rate \$13.00; July 19, for "Minnesota day, July 20" special rate of \$11.00; for the round trip; and on August 20, 21, and 27, special rate of \$13.00 for the round trip will be in effect. Rates apply from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Other dates when special rates are in effect will be announced from time to time.

For rates, information and illustrated pamphlet of the Great Fair call on or address City Ticket Agents, 413 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis. 395 Robert St., Cor. 6th, St. Paul. Or T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Sympathetic Husbands.



The sympathetic tenderness of a loving husband is everything to an expectant mother, especially during her first ordeal. George Layton, Esq., a prominent druggist of Dayton, O., gives the following case:

A customer of mine, whose wife has used four bottles of "Mother's Friend" before confinement, says, after seeing the effects of the remedy, that if she had to go through the ordeal again, and there were but four bottles on the market, and the cost was \$100 per bottle, she would have them.

"Mother's Friend" is a scientifically compounded liniment which affords certain relief in the various ailments preceding childbirth, and assures proper elasticity to the cords and muscles involved in the final ordeal.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists, or expressed on receipt of one dollar.

Valuable book, "Before Baby is Born," mailed free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.



"Money Makes the Mare Go,"

or the horse either, when any portion of it is put into our light and handsome harness. A horse well dressed for the road with one of ERB'S handsome, strong and well made harness can travel over any kind of a road with no danger of a "give away" in any part. Call and see our large line of high grade light and heavy harness before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. EBR.



It appears upon the Best Beer made

JOHN G. GARDNER, Resident Manager, BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifies act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO. CURES. PRICES.
1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations. .25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. .25
3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness. .25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. .25
5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. .25
6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. .25
7—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. .25
8—Hemorrhage, Sick Headache, Vertigo. .25
10—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach. .25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods. .25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods. .25
13—Chloro, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. .25
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. .25
15—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. .25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. .25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. .25
20—Whooping Cough. .25
22—Kidney Diseases. .25
28—Nervous Debility. .1.00
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. .25
77—Grip, Hay Fever. .25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

Hoffman's second store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments.

RHEUMATISM!

Positively Cured or Money Refunded. If you are Troubled write to

ALBERT LANO, Dispensing Chemist.

Save this Advertisement.

Aitkin, Minn.

To the Public!

We desire to announce to our customers and the public at large that we have purchased the stock, fixtures and business of A. Hagberg, being the business previously conducted for so many years by the late M. Hagberg in the Odd Fellows' block on Sixth street. The stock is Clean and Fresh, and has been added to our grocery store on Front street, making one of the largest and best stocks of goods of this description in Northern Minnesota. We also desire to say that customers dealing with us will always be treated in a fair and courteous manner, will receive the best goods the market affords, and can rely on the fact that

Our Prices are Always Right.

Thanking the public for favors in the past, and soliciting a continuance of their confidence in our business methods, we remain,

Yours Respectfully,

S. & J. W. KOOP,

Front Street,

Brainerd, Minn.

BIKO!

THE ONLY

Perfect Pneumatic Tire Protector And Mender

The attention of the public is called to the Biko preparation for mending and self healing any porous bicycle tire or that has punctures. This preparation is endorsed by thousands of riders, hundreds of dealers, and has become a famous known article in the New England states. Our sales for 1897 on Biko exceeded over 150,000 Bicycle Tires, over 2700 Trotting Sulkeys. Our Biko is the only cement that makes a permanent repair on a puncture. It will never harden in the tire. It will preserve the vitality of the tire, and does not dissolve the cement in plugging or vulcanizing as the majority of the anti-leaks do. This self-mending preparation is sold for

\$1.00 PER PACKAGE,

Enough for two tires, and if it is not entirely satisfactory in every respect call and we will

REFUND YOUR MONEY.

Don't Wait! Try it Now!

A. L. HOFFMAN & CO.

F. J. MURPHY,
Successor to J. M. ELDER.
Practical Plumber.

All kinds of plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Plans and Estimates furnished on all Work.

REPAIRING WELL PUMPS, etc.

First National Bank Block, SIXTH STREET.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.80 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

JAMES RHODES,
THE

Wagon Maker

FOURTH ST., NEAR L AUREL.



Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades.

Work Guaranteed and Prices Reasonable.

JOB PRINTING!

GET OUR PRICES

BEFORE PLACING

YOUR NEXT ORDER.

Rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block, Front Street.

The Brainerd Dispatch.

N. H. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

Issued every Friday morning from rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper block. Terms, \$1.50 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.
We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1897 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.
All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.
H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.
Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1898.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYNDON A. SMITH.
For Secretary of State,
ALBERT BERG.
For State Auditor,
R. C. DUNN.
For State Treasurer,
AUGUST T. KOERNER.
For Attorney General,
WALLACE B. DOUGLAS.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
DAR. S. REESE.
For Associate Justice Supreme Court,
C. L. LEWIS,
St. Louis.
CALVIN L. BROWN,
Stevens.
JOHN A. LOVELY,
Freeborn.
Congressman Sixth District,
PAGE MORRIS.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

MAKE Labor Day in Brainerd this year a grand success. The co-operation of all will accomplish it.

MINNESOTA will contribute \$3,000,-000 a year toward the war tax under the new revenue law.

DEWEY's share of the prize money at Manila was \$10,000, a pretty good day's work and earned before breakfast.

J. ADAM BEDE says "Never call anyone a liar again, just say he talks like a Spaniard." Bede is evidently trying to get some of his friends into trouble.

HOBSON will not be nearly as popular with the young ladies of the country when it is known that he is already engaged. He should have tipped the press censor.

THE pops of Becker county nominated their county ticket on Wednesday last but J. N. True's name was omitted from the list. He had served them one term as county attorney and that was enough.

THE Little Falls Transcript, Senator Fuller's paper, flies the name of Cushman K. Davis for United States senator at the head of the Republican state ticket. Will Bro. Swanson of the Royaltan Banner please make a note of it.

UNITED STATES silver dollars pass at Santiago for only 50 cents, the same as Mexican and South American dollars, and Gen. Shafter has requested the government to furnish gold and paper money for use of the war department and soldiers at that place.

SOUTHERN cotton mills are now busy manufacturing the article which is converted into explosives for exterminating Spaniards, and the amount required can best be estimated when it is known that every shot from the Vi-suvius means from 300 to 500 pounds of cotton. Business in that line is accordingly stimulated.

At last John Lind has broken the silence and accepts the nomination for governor on the demopop ticket and says he desires to "help wrest our state from the dominion of public greed and ambition to which it has so long been subjected." That is real good of Mr. Lind but his help which he imagines so necessary will be wasted. The government which W. H. Eustis will give the state as its executive officer during the coming two years will be all that anyone can ask.

NO GULL LAKE RESERVOIR.

Government Engineer Reports Against Storing Water in Gull Lake on Account of Expenses.

Captain Abbott of the corps of government engineers has made his annual report to the war department and among other things is some interesting reading regarding government dams at the headwaters of the Mississippi river.

The report recommends new and accurate surveys before trying to fill any of the reservoirs that have never been tested by actual use. Capt. Abbott does not believe in damming Crow Wing river and storing its flow in the proposed Gull lake reservoir as the expense would be out of proportion to the benefit to be secured.

He says the reconstruction of Winnibigoshish dam in concrete will cost about \$100,000 and until this amount is provided no work can begin as it is in one coffer dam and it is imperative that the work be completed as soon as possible after beginning, since the total flow of the Mississippi will have to be stored in the reservoir until the sluices in the new dam can be operated. The engineers say the work at Leech lake should be completed the following season.

On the Winnibigoshish and Leech dam, Capt. Abbott says: "They are in need of such extensive repairs that their reservoirs can not again be filled until such repairs are made. After releasing the water stored in them this spring, which will be done during the low water period the sluice gates in both dams will be opened and no attempt to store any water in these reservoirs will be made. To do otherwise would be to court disaster to all the territory below the dams for some distance."

A number of claims for damage by reservoir waters have been investigated, and where they have been well founded easements have been secured to permit flowage in the future. A proper adjustments of these questions require new surveys, which will require about two years.

A survey has been completed during the year of Pine river by the flow of water through a low place in the sand. Several other places below the level of the projected flowage was found.

The discovery that an internal revenue stamp of 2 cents must be placed on rebate orders or receipts given by conductors to passengers who pay cash fare on the train, has induced the St. Paul & Duluth railroad to abolish the custom of refunding 10 cents, and to instruct its conductors not to issue receipts for cash fares.

A MINNEAPOLIS woman refuses to pay her board bill at the Sixth avenue hotel and sets up as her defense to the suit brought for the purpose of collecting the same that the hotel proprietor served oleomargarine on his table as butter and did not notify the boarders, and further asks the court to give her \$100 damage money on account of injury to her health.

A GREAT scarcity of laboring men is reported throughout the country and especially in the northwest where many men are needed to take care of the harvest. The present war has had this effect and for some time to come there will be a noticeable scarcity of surplus laborers in the cities, even should the war come to a close at once for it is probable that a very large standing army will have to be maintained by the United States. The same condition has the effect of stiffening prices for staple articles such as logs and lumber, says the Lumberman.

List of Jurors.

The following is a list of jurors drawn to serve at the September term of court:

GRAND JURORS.	
C M Snell,	Wm Dodd,
L J Cale,	R K Whiteley,
O B Hamlin,	John N Nevers,
James Callen,	Richard Parker,
A J Halsted,	T G Butler,
Chas A Krech,	F J Stropp,
L W Barrell,	W M Dresskell,
D E Slipp,	W H Drabham,
Geo Forsyth,	N B Chase,
Geo A Keene,	Chas Shepard,
Chas Hagberg,	J T Sanborn,
Gideon Matie,	

PETIT JURORS.

Aug Hildebrandt,	S M Putman,
Ed W Lynch,	A N Goldstrand,
J H Burgoyne,	Joseph Dradeau,
W S Benjamin,	C B Harrington,
J A McColl,	T C Poinston,
A Purdy,	Jas McCaville,
A E Whitney,	R C Opie,
E M Phelps,	L N Lowe,
A L Mattes,	Gust Soderman,
Henry Drapeau,	Henry Auclair,
J N Ferrill,	P W Draper,
E Harrington,	James Drysdale,

Store your stoves and furniture with D. M. Clark & Co.

AITKIN NEWS.

From the Age.

Miss Drysdale, of Brainerd, is again visiting the Mesdames Cluff of the Grand Central hotel.

Mrs. J. A. Cameron went to Brainerd Thursday afternoon for a few days' visit with friends.

The Brainerd Knights of Pythias are arranging, we understand, to invite the Aitkin Knights up there in the near future, to assist in conferring the third degree.

Mrs. Letta Abear of the Brainerd Journal was in Aitkin yesterday and today, assisting in the mechanical department of the Age. She is a daughter of Editor Stivers.

Dan Kane went to Brainerd Thursday to consult Dr. Camp regarding his recent injury. His back is still very weak and the doctor says it will be some months yet before Mr. Kane can return to his work.

Brainerd is contemplating a big celebration for Labor day, September 5. The base ball team is planning to have two games for the occasion, one with the Indians from Walker, and one with the Aitkin team. Our town should send up a good sized delegation.

EVERY WALK IN LIFE.

Brainerd Citizens Appreciate the "Little Conqueror."

Every class of people has sick kidneys. The busy business man rushing through life on the run, fails to realize the constant strain he daily puts on the kidneys. The mechanic forced to assume unnatural positions, stooping and straining at his work, does not know that his back ache is simply kidney ache. The clerk on his feet continually, leaning over a counter or desk; railroaders, conductors, street car men, subject to constant jarring, all have backache from the kidneys. Women at their household duties, boys and girls at play overtax the kidneys and give them more work than they can do. 'Tis a fortunate thing the kidneys warn you when in trouble, that they cry out for help. Don't neglect the warning. Don't neglect a bad back. A weak, lame or an aching back if neglected means future trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills cure every form of kidney ill, cure a bad back and make sick kidneys well. Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by people we know, by citizens. Words of praise come from all parts of the state. Read what a Brainerd citizen says:—

Mrs. S. Brain, of 125 South Ninth St., says:—I feel that Doan's Kidney Pills cannot be spoken of in too high terms. I suffered greatly from my kidneys, the symptoms showing unmistakably that the kidneys were at fault. The secretions from those organs were scanty and caused some pain; the aching in my back was constant and exceedingly distressing. When my husband brought me Doan's Kidney Pills from Swartz's drug store I was much in need of relief. I used them and in a comparatively short time the pain had disappeared and the improvement in my condition was general. The kidneys were quickly restored to health and performed their functions naturally.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

Hard Times for Our Men in Cuba.

The hurdle roads of Cuba that connect the coast plain with the uplands can be demolished at short notice, or switched off into a man trap, and where the traveler at last emerges from the Gehenna of the three M's, the region of mudpuddles, mosquitoes and malaria, death may lurk in the overhanging rock and defiles that afford superlative facilities for ambushes. Avalanches of boulders can be tumbled down the road-side precipices directly in front of a supply-train. Hidden sharpshooters can demoralize a detachment of the best trained troops, and superior topographical knowledge would baffle the tactics of civilized warfare as easily as the military genius of Marshal Soult was baffled by the fox trail stratagems of Pancho Zapirote.—From "A Guerrilla Eden," in Demorest's Magazine for August.

To the Great Fair at Omaha.

Take the "Northwestern Line"—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.

Excursion tickets on sale every day until Nov. 1; but on July 12, special rate \$13.00; July 19, for "Minnesota day, July 20" special rate of \$11.00; for the round trip; and on August 20, 21, and 27, special rate of \$13.00 for the round trip will be in effect. Rates apply from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Other dates when special rates are in effect will be announced from time to time.

For rates, information and illustrated pamphlet of the Great Fair call on or address City Ticket Agents, 413 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis. 395 Robert St., Cor. 6th, St. Paul. Or T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Sympathetic Husbands.



The sympathetic tenderness of a loving husband is everything to an expectant mother, especially during her first ordeal. George Layton, Esq., a prominent druggist of Dayton, O., gives the following case:

A customer of mine, whose wife has used four bottles of "Mother's Friend" before confinement, says, after seeing the effects of the remedy, that if she had to go through the ordeal again, and there were but four bottles on the market, and the cost was \$100 per bottle, she would have them.

"Mother's Friend" is a scientifically compounded liniment which affords certain relief in the various ailments preceding childbirth, and assures proper elasticity to the cords and muscles involved in the final ordeal.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists, or expressed on receipt of one dollar.

Valuable book, "Before Baby is Born," mailed free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.



"Money Makes the Mare Go."

or the horse either, when any portion of it is put into our light and handsome harness. A horse well dressed for the road with one of ERB'S handsome, strong and well made harness can travel over any kind of a road with no danger of a "giveaway" in any part. Call and see our large line of high grade light and heavy harness before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. EBR.



Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fever, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.	.25
28	Nervous Debility.	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

Hoffman's second store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments.

RHEUMATISM !

Positively Cured or Money Refunded. If you are Troubled write to

ALBERT LANO, Dispensing Chemist.

Save this Advertisement.

Aitkin, Minn.

To the Public!

We desire to announce to our customers and the public at large that we have purchased the stock, fixtures and business of A. Hagberg, being the business previously conducted for so many years by the late M. Hagberg in the Odd Fellows' block on Sixth street. The stock is Clean and Fresh, and has been added to our grocery store on Front street, making one of the largest and best stocks of goods of this description in Northern Minnesota. We also desire to say that customers dealing with us will always be treated in a fair and courteous manner, will receive the best goods the market affords, and can rely on the fact that

Our Prices are Always Right.

Thanking the public for favors in the past, and soliciting a continuance of their confidence in our business methods, we remain,
Yours Respectfully,

S. & J. W. KOOP,

Front Street, - Brainerd, Minn.

BIKO!

THE ONLY

Perfect Pneumatic Tire Protector And Mender

The attention of the public is called to the Biko preparation for mending and self healing any porous bicycle tire or that has punctures. This preparation is endorsed by thousands of riders, hundreds of dealers, and has become a famous known article in the New England states. Our sales for 1897 on Biko exceeded over 150,000 Bicycle Tires, over 2700 Trotting Sulkeys. Our Biko is the only cement that makes a permanent repair on a puncture. It will never harden in the tire. It will preserve the vitality of the tire, and does not dissolve the cement in plugging or vulcanizing as the majority of the anti-leaks do. This self-mending preparation is sold for

\$1.00 PER PACKAGE,

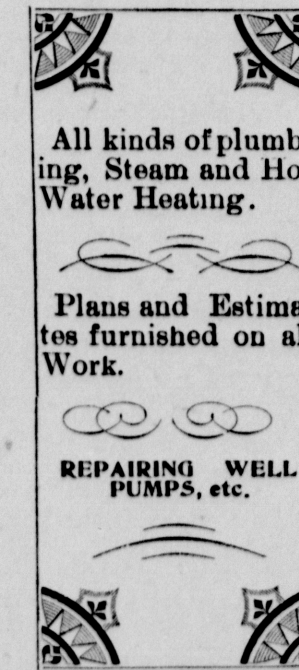
Enough for two tires, and if it is not entirely satisfactory in every respect call and we will

REFUND YOUR MONEY.

Don't Wait! Try it Now!

A. L. HOFFMAN & CO.

F. J. MURPHY,
Successor to J. M. ELDER.
Practical Plumber.



All kinds of plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Plans and Estimates furnished on all Work.

REPAIRING WELL PUMPS, etc.

First National Bank Block, SIXTH STREET.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent?

Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.50 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

JAMES RHODES,
THE

Wagon Maker

FOURTH ST., NEAR LAUREL.



Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades.

Work Guaranteed and Prices Reasonable.

JOB PRINTING!

GET OUR PRICES

BEFORE PLACING

YOUR NEXT ORDER.

Rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block, Front Street.



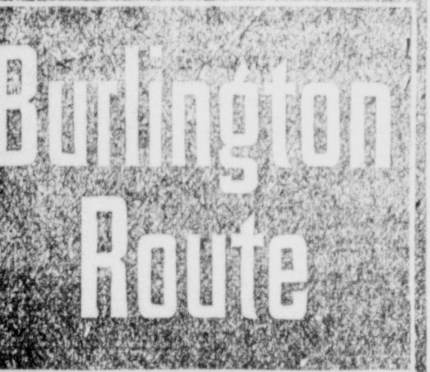
The Effect of Hot Weather

the babies is something disastrous. Colera infantum, cholera morbus, itching rash, bives, prickly heat, and possibly measles, chicken pox, etc., make it hard for parents to keep life in the little one. We have the best medicines for all infantile diseases, and have the purest drugs and medicines for the compounding of physicians prescriptions.

Yours Truly,
McFADDEN DRUG CO.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Crow Wing,
Probate Court, Special Term, July 11, 1898.
The matter of the Estate of Andrew J. Adney deceased:
Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Emma Adney of said county.
It is ordered, that all claims and demands of persons against said estate be presented to the Court, for examination and allowance, at Probate Office in the Court House on the following days, viz: on the first Monday of each month, commencing Monday the 1st day of August 1898 and for six months thereafter, and the further order, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to credit as to present claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to the satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.
Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing an order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the "Brainerd Dispatch," a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said county.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Brainerd the 11th day of July A. D. 1898.
By the Court, **MILTON McFADDEN,**
Judge of Probate.
J. MURPHY,
Attorney for Administratrix.

Mortgage Sale.
Default having been made in the conditions of certain mortgage, duly executed by Peter Schneider, Mortgagor, to George W. Thayer, Mortgagee, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, and with a power of sale therein contained, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of December, 1892, in Book "E" of Mortgages, on page 117.
Which said mortgage was assigned by said mortgagee, to Ruth Randall by written assignment dated the 9th day of February, 1893, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 8th day of July, 1893, in Book "N" of mortgages on page 502.
In default of said mortgagee so to do and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage said mortgagee has paid taxes on the premises described in said mortgage in the sum of \$119.92. There is time to be due and is due at the date of this sale on account of said mortgage, including the tax paid for taxes, the sum of \$136.00, and no more or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.
Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter of Section Township 45, Range 25 in said County, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County, the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd in said County, on the 10th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the debt and 25% Attorneys fees, and the disbursements.
Dated July 26th, A. D. 1897.
By the Court, **W. H. RANDALL,**
Assignee of Mortgage.
LINDBERGH, BLANCHARD & LINDBERGH,
Attorneys.



FINEST TRAINS ON EARTH FROM
St. Paul
AND
Minneapolis
TO
CHICAGO.
Electric Lighted and Steam Heated.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the torture of itching piles and yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

Notice.
All persons indebted to A. Hagberg are notified that after August 1st the books and accounts will be placed in the hands of W. H. Crowell for collection. Parties desiring to settle their accounts without cost will do well to call on Mr. Hagberg before that date.
A. HAGBERG.
Brainerd, July 19, 1898.

Bicycle riders will be interested in the "Biko" advertisement appearing in this issue. Read it.
Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with out tender, at Dr. Ribbel's.

DELIGHTFUL TIME

MINNESOTA EDITORS ENJOYED THE EXCURSION TO THE COAST

By Invitation of the Dominion Government Over the Canadian and Soo Pacific Railways, July 7 to 18, 1898—Not a Moment's Dullness in the Whole Ten Days—Hospitality of the Canadian People So Great as to Occasion Surprise. Splendid Domain Through Which the Canadian Pacific Runs—Some Features of the Country Outlined—Resolutions Passed—The Roster.

[The Official Report.]
Anglo-Saxon alliance is the watchword of Canada. Friendliness to everything American, cordiality to their American cousins and a kindly feeling almost beyond belief, is found all through the dominion, or at least all through Western Canada. This was the political lesson learned by the Minnesota editors who took the recent trip half way across the continent from Winnipeg to Victoria. It was a magnificent trip and full of surprises, but this was the most significant fact of the journey and the most unexpected.

A Most Cordial Reception.
The journey of nearly 2,000 miles was tendered the editors of Minnesota by the Canadian Pacific Railroad company, at the suggestion and through the request of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, who, since he has taken control of that department, has endeavored great spirit into the development of Western Canada. He is a man of great resourcefulness and has adopted new methods and progressive ideas for the conduct of the department.

The excursionists numbered 185—the largest in the history of the Editorial association. They were personally cared for by Mr. Will J. White, press representative of the land department of the Canadian government. We were taken to Winnipeg by the Northern Pacific road and there our long journey practically began with a most cordial reception by the officials and board of trade of that city. For the first time in our lives we were "foreigners," but it was impossible to realize it. Our Canadian cousins use our language, look like us, dress like us, and though they speak English with a slight "brogue," are readily forgiven that by Uncle Sam's boys and girls. Indeed, there was absolutely nothing to show that we were not at home except that nowhere in our own country did we ever have quite so delightful and so cordial a reception as here, and that we were under the English flag which, however, was everywhere joined with "Old Glory," just as everywhere were played by the bands or sung, our national airs with "God Save the Queen," while cheers for the president of the United States mingled with cheers for Her Majesty.

Extent of Western Canada.
Starting from Winnipeg we traveled to the Rocky mountains over a magnificent prairie country, through the southern part of the provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta. North of the last two are the provinces of Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Yukon, which five form the Northwest Territory. This section, which is as large as the Northwest states, includes a vast amount of desirable land for ranching and general farming. For 900 miles west from Winnipeg and 500 miles north from the American line is arable soil. It is a great territory, capable of sustaining tens of millions of population, while the total population today is but about 500,000. It is not all a vast prairie, as so many think, though much of Manitoba and of the southern stretch of boundary land is treeless like the Red river valley and includes some of the richest and most fertile lands to be found on this continent. North of the Canadian Pacific it is more varied and a splendid country is just being opened to settlement and railroads are being pushed through to give the new settlers a market. In all these provinces named, a homestead law is in operation which is similar to that of the United States; it is, in fact, modeled after it. At the end of only three years, however, he can prove up, the expense being but \$10. Vast amounts of this best land is thus subject to the homestead law, even in Manitoba and in the southern counties of the Northwest Territory where substantial towns afford a near and reliable market.

The Question of Market.
This question of market is an important one, but when the traveler sees from two to twelve elevators at such towns as Portage la Prairie, Carberry, Brandon, Virden, Griswold, Moose Jaw and at dozens of other stations, they are the certain evidence of strong local markets. An examination of them develops resources, also shows where much of the wheat and of the immense shipments of cattle go, while the surplus goes to England, which naturally prefers the products of its own colony. In this regard, moreover, the source of the early settlement of the country is important. As is well known England is the richest country in the world. It has practically endless capital for investment, and from the days of the Hudson Bay company, which earned large dividends for its stockholders, Canada has been a favorite dumping ground for English money. Hundreds, indeed thousands, of young Englishmen have come here with money, for it must be remembered that while trade is not considered just the thing for younger members of the British nobility, agriculture, mining and ranching are highly regarded, and the freedom of the Western life also had great attractions for many of the more restless spirits. So it has been that so much money has come here almost in advance of the real settlement of the

country to begin large operations, to open and develop mines, build cities and make markets before the smaller settler arrived. These men, too have prospered, and they spend their money freely. Money appears plenty and everything is prepared in advance for the well being of the poorer settler. In short it is just the reverse of the settlement methods in our country. With us poverty was the pioneer and frugality went in advance of development. Our early settlers lived for years waiting for railroads and markets, and towns only came after the homesteaders by their little accumulations had increased the mercantile demand. For this reason Canada today presents the new phase of "pioneering made easy."

A Home For Small Farmers.
To the small farmer who is seeking a new home, we believe Western Canada offers great inducements. While it seems a long way north the Canadian Pacific railway line is far south of Edinborough, the climate is about that of Northern Minnesota and the land raises splendid and sure crops. Of course any farmer who has a Minnesota farm and is fairly prosperous, would be foolish to exchange it for any other location. We saw nothing on our trip that we thought equalled our own state; but there are always men who will go somewhere, men who would not be satisfied after a residence in heaven; young men who have the pioneer spirit and men whom misfortune drives from their homes. To such we say if you must leave Minnesota, Western Canada will give you a warm welcome and great opportunities. You can reach there by way of Winnipeg and the Canadian Pacific will take you West from there, or you can go direct by the Soo line to Moose Jaw in the Assiniboia district. If you will write to Mr. Will J. White at Ottawa, Ont., or to any Canadian government agent in the United States, you will be sent all needed information and told how to get cheap railroad rates.

The Country More in Detail.
To call more particular attention to certain districts outside of Manitoba, the land seeker should not forget the northern part of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan which gave its name to the finest hard wheat the world has known. Taking the Manitoba and Northwestern road from Portage la Prairie or the Canadian Pacific branch from Regina, you reach the Saskatchewan river country and the newly opened Swan river district, two of the choicest districts in all Western Canada for small farmers, and practically all homestead and railroad lands. The present railroads are being extended that way and new ones built, so that by fall a nearly market will be ready for those who are now pushing that way. These regions are well watered with large rivers and lakes, and have a varied landscape with plenty of timber land along the waterways. Another fine timber district is north from Calgary in Alberta, the Edmonton district, the present terminus of that branch of the Canadian Pacific railroad. South around Calgary is the great cattle country, and this town itself is remarkable. Built almost entirely of white sandstone, the business buildings and residences would be a credit to a large city, yet in Calgary are only 4,000 people. But it has much wealth. It is the commercial center for the vast cattle region and the extensive mining district northwest. Here also and at Edmonton are outfitted those who take the overland route to the Yukon, and the railroad is soon to be extended to these famous gold fields. When this is done, Calgary will be a city in size as well as in appearance. A noticeable feature of all Canadian cities is their observance of the Sabbath. There is an unexpected quiet; all business absolutely ceases; the saloons are closed tight from 7 o'clock Saturday evening to Monday morning; the churches are well attended and the day is one of perfect order and quietness. The school facilities are good and the school land provision is about the same as our own.

This agricultural region was the most interesting part of the trip. The substantial character of the towns, the present development of the country along the railroad, the continuous line of elevators showing the extent of the annual crop, the great herds of cattle, and other evidences of present prosperity, with the limitless resources and possibilities, were the most significant facts we met.

The Fuel Problem.
The only puzzle to us was the fuel problem for the prairie country, but it is considered as practically solved by the cheap coal product, for it must be known that between the Red river and the Rockies is some 65,000 square miles of coal bearing strata and coal is supplied at a cost of from \$2.50 to \$5 a ton, while the northern timber is topped at \$3 a cord.

Diversified Farming Practiced.
It must not be thought that grain and cattle are the only products of that vast country. Mining ranks as their equal, and sheep, hogs and dairying are important sources of revenue. For example, in Manitoba the butter and cheese output, both of factories and farms, in 1894 was but \$34,000, while only three years later in 1897 the creamery butter sold for \$366,317, and the cheese product for \$83,895. An the provinces are moving similarly along the same line and Canada will soon be a great dairying country.

Points of Special Interest.
The points of special interest in the agricultural division are too numerous even for mention. Portage la Prairie, with 4,500 population, is the first large town west of Winnipeg on the direct line of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Here the Manitoba and Northwestern road runs 225 miles north and a branch runs from Gladstone through the Lake Dauphin district and will extend to the Swan River country. Stations from here are but five to six miles apart, varying in population to towns of 1,500 people. Brandon, the next

large town, 5,800, is the headquarters of the Dominion land department. It has a provincial asylum and an experimental farm, one of the five supported by the general government, and attesting the great interest in agricultural problems. Another branch railroad here extends south and connects with the Soo. Smaller towns succeed each other to Virden, the market town of Dennis county, a very attractive section, from which 227 cars of cattle, hogs and sheep were shipped in 1897. Near here is Griswold, another progressive village, but smaller. At Indian Head is another government farm. The most important town next reached is Regina, the capital of the Northwest Territory, where the lieutenant governor lives, and the legislature meets. This is the political and social headquarters of all these five provinces. There is much of interest here, one thing being the mounted police, a splendid body of men organized under strict military discipline, but with the powers of civil officers of the law. At Moose Jaw the Soo line connects with the Canadian Pacific railroad, and from here for many miles are the alkali prairies, fit only for grazing until irrigation can bring to them the fruitfulness denied by the lack of rainfall. Here are some large sheep ranches, the annual round up at Swift Current being 16,000 sheep for one company. At Calgary we reached an altitude of 3,388, a gradual rise of 2,700 feet from Winnipeg, and soon the foothills of the Rockies are seen like clouds in the horizon. This is a beautiful country and has a fine climate, the cattle feeding themselves in the fields all winter long.

British Columbia.
The extreme western province, British Columbia, is a succession of mountain ranges and fertile valleys. As the lands belong to the province and not to the dominion government, they are not open to homestead and are more expensive. Mining, lumbering, salmon fishing and fruit raising are the chief industries, while the grandeur of the landscape brings thousands of sightseers. We met men who had traveled the world over, and all said with the greatest of enthusiasm that no where else on earth could be found the equal of the magnificent scenery to be seen between Banff and Vancouver. The Rockies, the Selkirk and the Cascades are grand beyond description, with their charming valleys, mountain gorges, plunging cascades, snow capped peaks and awful heights, yet grandest of all and most beautiful is the great Fraser river.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad.
It will be long before the people of Canada realize all they owe to the Canadian Pacific Railroad company. It has had great land grants and immense subsidies, but it has built well and spent well for the whole country. Its roadbed is the equal of that of any road in the east and surpasses any other western road; its trains are palatial, and every known safeguard is provided. At each important town and at many minor stations it has first class hotels, run in the best style, while in the mountains it has many resorts, always attractively designed to win an hold the sightseer and invalid. The finest of these, of course, is the matchless Banff, with its huge buildings planted high on the mountain side and overlooking the valley of the majestic Bow, while nearby are endless attractions: The Cascade and Spray rivers, falls, caves, lakes, hot sulphur springs and baths and mountain drives and climbs. Here, too is a sanitarium and the National park. Wherever nature has shown possibilities the Canadian Pacific has developed them or helped others to do so. Its employees are especially courteous and gentlemanly and it is said that in no other way can one so surely get his discharge as by discourtesy to its guests, the traveling public. The company here has vast tracts of lands and it sells them at \$3 an acre and less, its one desire being to have them occupied by industrious, progressive settlers. The road issues a guide book, the best thing of the kind we have ever seen, and anyone interested in this country should write for a copy.

Seattle, the Queen City.
The only American city visited was Seattle, which is certainly the Queen City of the Northern Pacific coast. All were amazed at the splendid buildings and public improvements, and the enormous business done at the wharves and in the business districts. The excursionists are especially indebted to Mr. Alden J. Blithen, formerly of Minneapolis, who arranged for their comfort and entertainment. We stopped at the Butler, the finest hotel in the city where prices were found moderate and the accommodations par excellence. It is a magnificent hotel and its gentlemanly proprietors certainly stop at nothing to satisfy the wants of their guests.

The trip from the first day to the last was a delight to every member of the party and none will ever cease being thankful it was his good fortune to take it.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Japan's New Railways.
Japan, within five months after taking possession of Formosa, built two lines of railway, one 50 miles and one 35 miles long.

Cuba's Morro Castles.
Before the operations of the American warships in Cuban waters interested folks in the nomenclature and geography of that neighborhood most people thought that Morro Castle meant a particular fort at the mouth of Havana harbor. In a hazy way it was imagined that the fortress was named after some Mr. Morro or other. Now the knowledge that there is a Morro at San Juan and another at Santiago has sent the inquisitive ones to their Spanish dictionaries, where they find that the principal meaning of Morro is "anything round, or projecting over an eminence; an overhanging lip of a precipice."—New York Sun.

General Repair Shop

T. A. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Constructing and Repairing Bicycles a Specialty.

Bicycle Material, Supplies and Extras of Every Description For Sale.

We do enameling and guarantee our work to be first-class. We also do General Repairing of all descriptions and have the facilities to turn work out in short order, and to your entire satisfaction.

6th St. North, Next Door to Old Roller Rink.

Here is one of those who are either so prejudiced against all advertised remedies, or have become discouraged at the failure of other medicines to help them, and who will succumb to the grim destroyer without knowing of the wonderful value of Foley's Honey and Tar for all Throat and Lung troubles.

FOR SALE BY M. K. SWARTZ, DRUGGIST.

For Anything in the

Grocery Line

Call on

P. M. LAGERQUIST.

We carry the Finest Stock in the Northwest, and Our Goods are always Fresh and "Up-to-Date."

Staple and Fancy Groceries

* FLOUR AND FEED. *

Lagerquist Block, South Sixth Street.

C. B. WHITE,

DEALER IN

Hardware and Tinware!

Guns and Ammunition. Sporting Goods. Shop and Wagon Work Promptly Attended to.

Builder's Hardware. Sash, Doors, Plowings, Nails, Glass, Paper, Oils, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes.

CONTRACTING and BUILDING

Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.

I. U. WHITE, Manager. Walker Block, Laurel Street.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

To ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH AND PORTS EAST & SOUTH

To BUTTE, HELENA, SPOKANE, SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND, CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, ALASKA, KLONDIKE

W. D. McKAY Agt. Brainerd, Minn. Chas. S. Fee, G. P. A. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars.

TIME CARD—BRAINERD.

EAST BOUND:	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 6, St. Paul Express.	1:00 p. m.	1:20 p. m.
No. 14, Duluth Express.	3:10 a. m.	3:30 a. m.
No. 54, Duluth Freight.	10:15 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
No. 58, Duluth Freight.	8:55 p. m.	9:30 p. m.

WEST BOUND:

No. 5, Fargo Express.	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
No. 11, Pacific Mail.	4:35 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
No. 57, Staples Freight.	4:00 p. m.	5:20 p. m.

Get Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 56 and 58. Trains 11 & 14 daily, all others daily ex. Sunday.

L. F. & D. BRANCH
No. 12, Little Falls, Sack Center & Morris.
No. 11, Morris, Sack Center & Brainerd.
Daily except Sunday.
5:30 p. m.

6:00 a. m.

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.



Effect of Hot Weather

the babies is something disastrous. cholera infantum, cholera morbus, thing rash, hives, prickly heat, and sibly measles, chicken pox, etc., ke it hard for parents to keep life the little one. We have the best edies for all infantile diseases, l have the purest drugs and medies for the compounding of physi- ns prescriptions.

Yours Truly,
McFADDEN DRUG CO.

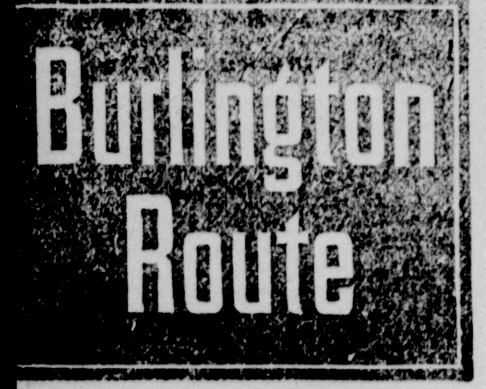
STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss
County of Crow Wing
I, Probate Court, Special Term, July 11, 1898,
the matter of the Estate of Andrew J. Adney
deceased:
Certificate of Administration on the estate of said
deceased being this day granted unto Emma
ne of said county.
It is ordered, that all claims and demands of
persons against said estate be presented to
the Court for examination and allowance, at
the Probate Office in the Court House on the fol-
lowing days, viz: on the first Monday of each
month, commencing on Monday the 1st day of
August 1898 and for six months thereafter,
It is further ordered, that six months from the
date hereof be allowed to credit rs to present
claims against said estate, at the expiration
of which time all claims not presented to said
Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be
ever barred, unless, for cause shown, further
time be allowed.
And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and
place of the hearing and examination of said
claims and demands shall be given by publishing
an order once in each week, for three successive
weeks prior to the day appointed for such exami-
nation, in the "Brainerd Dispatch," a weekly
newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in
said county.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court,
this 11th day of July A. D. 1898.

By the Court,
MILTON McFADDEN,
Judge of Probate.

J. MURPHY,
Attorney for Administrator.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of
certain Mortgage, duly executed by Peter
Incident, Mortgagee, to George W. Thayer,
lodgee, bearing date the 10th day of Decem-
ber, 1892, and with a power of sale therein con-
tained, recorded in the office of the Register of
deeds in the County of Crow Wing and State of
Minnesota, on the 10th day of December, 1892, in
book "E" of Mortgages, on page 417.
Which said Mortgage was assigned by said
Mortgagee, to Ruth Randall by written assign-
ment dated the 9th day of February, 1893, and
recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds,
the 8th day of July, 1893, in Book "N" of
Mortgages on page 542.
In default of said mortgagee so to do and pur-
suant to the terms of said mortgage said mortga-
gee has paid taxes on the premises described in
said mortgage in the sum of \$119.92. There is
due and is due at the date of this notice on
account of said mortgage, including the in-
terest paid for taxes, the sum of \$156.00, and no
part or proceeds having been instituted, at
or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by
said Mortgage, or any part thereof.
Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the
power of sale contained in said Mortgage, the
said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the
premises described in and conveyed by said
Mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter of Section
Twenty-five, range 29 in said County, which
will be made by the Sheriff of said County,
the front door of the Court House, in the City
Brainerd in said County, on the 10th day of
pember, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at public
sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay
the debt and \$25, Attorneys fees, and the dis-
bursements.
Dated July 26th, A. D. 1897.
RUTH RANDALL,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
LINDBERGH, BLANCHARD & LINDBERGH,
Attorneys.



Finest Trains on Earth from
St. Paul
AND
Minneapolis
TO
CHICAGO.

Electric Lighted and Steam Heated.

Ten thousand demons gnawing
way at one's vitals couldn't be much
orse than the torture of itching piles
nd yet there is a cure. Doan's Oint-
ment never fails.

Notice.

All persons indebted to A. Hagberg
re notified that after August 1st the
books and accounts will be placed in
ne hands of W. H. Crowell for col-
lection. Parties desiring to settle
their accounts without cost will do
so before call on Mr. Hagberg before
that date.
A. HAGBERG.
Brainerd, July 19, 1898.

Bicycle riders will be interested in
the "Biko" advertisement appearing
in this issue. Read it.

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold
or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with
out tender, at Dr. Ribbel's.

DELIGHTFUL TIME

MINNESOTA EDITORS ENJOYED THE
EXCURSION TO THE COAST

By Invitation of the Dominion Govern-
ment Over the Canadian and Soo Pa-
cific Railways, July 7 to 18, 1898—Not
a Moment's Dullness in the Whole Ten
Days—Hospitality of the Canadian Peo-
ple So Great as to Occasion Surprise.
Splendid Domain Through Which the
Canadian Pacific Runs—Some Features
of the Country Outlined—Resolutions
Passed—The Roster.

[The Official Report.]
Anglo-Saxon alliance is the watch-
word of Canada. Friendliness to
everything American, cordiality to
their American cousins and a kindly
feeling almost beyond belief, is found
all through the dominion, or at least
all through Western Canada. This was
the political lesson learned by the Min-
nesota editors who took the recent trip
half way across the continent from
Winnipeg to Victoria. It was a mag-
nificent trip and full of surprises, but
this was the most significant fact of
the journey and the most unexpected.

A Most Cordial Reception.
The journey of nearly 2,000 miles was
tendered the editors of Minnesota by
the Canadian Pacific Railroad com-
pany, at the suggestion and through
the request of the Hon. Clifford Sifton,
minister of the interior, who, since he
has taken control of that department,
has enthused great spirit into the de-
velopment of Western Canada. He is
a man of great resourcefulness and
has adopted new methods and progres-
sive ideas for the conduct of the de-
partment.

The excursionists numbered 185—the
largest in the history of the Editorial
association. They were personally
cared for by Mr. Will J. White,
press representative of the land
department of the Canadian
government. We were taken to
Winnipeg by the Northern Pacific
road and there our long journey
practically began with a most cordial
reception by the officials and board of
trade of that city. For the first time
in our lives we were "foreigners," but
it was impossible to realize it. Our
Canadian cousins use our language,
look like us, dress like us, and
though they speak English with a
slight "brogue," are readily
forgiven that by Uncle Sam's boys
and girls. Indeed, there was
absolutely nothing to show that we
were not at home except that nowhere
in our own country did we ever have
quite so delightful and so cordial a
reception as here, and that we were
under the English flag which, however,
was everywhere joined with "Old
Glory," just as everywhere were played
by the bands or sung, our national airs
with "God Save the Queen," while
cheers for the president of the United
States mingled with cheers for Her
Majesty.

Extent of Western Canada.

Starting from Winnipeg we traveled
to the Rocky mountains over a mag-
nificent prairie country, through the
southern part of the provinces of Mani-
toba, Assinibioia and Alberta. North
of the last two are the provinces of
Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Yukon,
which five form the Northwest Terri-
tory. This section, which is as large
as the Northwestern states, includes a
vast amount of desirable land for
ranching and general farming. For
900 miles west from Winnipeg and 500
miles north from the American line is
arable soil. It is a great territory,
capable of sustaining tens of millions
of population, while the total popula-
tion today is but about 500,000. It is
not all a vast prairie, as so many think,
though much of Manitoba and of the
southern stretch of boundary land is
treeless like the Red river valley and in-
cludes some of the richest and most fer-
tile lands to be found on this continent.
North of the Canadian Pacific it is
more varied and a splendid country is
just being opened to settlement and
railroads are being pushed through to
give the new settlers a market. In all
these provinces named, a home-
stead law is in operation which is simi-
lar to that of the United States; it is,
in fact, modeled after it. At the end
of only three years, however, he can
prove up, the expense being but \$10.
Vast amounts of this best land is thus
subject to the homestead law, even in
Manitoba and in the southern counties
of the Northwest Territory where sub-
stantial towns afford a near and reli-
able market.

The Question of Market.

This question of market is an impor-
tant one, but when the traveler sees
from two to twelve elevators at such
towns as Portage la Prairie, Carberry,
Brandon, Virden, Griswold, Moose
Jaw and at dozens of other stations,
they are the certain evidence of strong
local markets. An examination of
them develops resources, also shows
where much of the wheat and of the
immense shipments of cattle go, while
the surplus goes to England, which nat-
urally prefers the products of its own
colony. In this regard, moreover, the
source of the early settlement of the
country is important. As is well known
England is the richest country in the
world. It has practically endless cap-
ital for investment, and from the days
of the Hudson Bay company, which
earned large dividends for its stock-
holders, Canada has been a favorite
dumping ground for English money.
Hundreds, indeed thousands, of young
Englishmen have come here with
money, for it must be remembered that
while trade is not considered just the
thing for younger members of the
British nobility, agriculture, mining
and ranching are highly regarded, and
the freedom of the Western life also had
great attractions for many of the more
restless spirits. So it has been that so
much money has come here almost in
advance of the real settlement of the

country to begin large operations, to
open and develop mines, build cities
and make markets before the smaller
settler arrived. These men, too have
prospered, and they spend their money
freely. Money appears plenty and
everything is prepared in advance for
the well being of the poorer settler. In
short it is just the reverse of the settle-
ment methods in our country. With
us poverty was the pioneer and frugal-
ity went in advance of development.
Our early settlers lived for years wait-
ing for railroads and markets, and
towns only came after the homestead-
ers by their little accumulations had
increased the mercantile demand. For
this reason Canada today presents the
new phase of "pioneering made easy."

A Home For Small Farmers.

To the small farmer who is seeking a
new home, we believe Western Cana-
da offers great inducements. While
it seems a long way north the Canadian
Pacific railway line is far south of
Edinburgh, the climate is about that
of Northern Minnesota and the land
raises splendid and sure crops. Of
course any farmer who has a Minne-
sota farm and is fairly prosperous,
would be foolish to exchange it for any
other location. We saw nothing on
our trip that we thought equalled our
own state; but there are always men
who will go somewhere, men who
would not be satisfied after a residence
in heaven; young men who have the
pioneer spirit and men whom mis-
fortune drives from their homes. To
such we say if you must leave Minne-
sota, Western Canada will give you a
warm welcome and great opportuni-
ties. You can reach there by way of
Winnipeg and the Canadian Pacific
will take you West from there, or you
can go direct by the Soo line to Moose
Jaw in the Assinibioia district. If you
will write to Mr. Will J. White at Ot-
tawa, Ont., or to any Canadian gov-
ernment agent in the United States,
you will be sent all needed information
and told how to get cheap railroad
rates.

The Country More in Detail.

To call more particular attention to
certain districts outside of Manitoba,
the land seeker should not forget the
northern part of Assinibioia and Sas-
katchewan which gave its name to the
finest hard wheat the world has known.
Taking the Manitoba and Northwestern
road from Portage la Prairie or the
Canadian Pacific branch from Regina,
you reach the Saskatchewan river
country and the newly opened Swan
river district, two of the choicest dis-
tricts in all Western Canada for small
farmers, and practically all homestead
and railroad lands. The present rail-
roads are being extended that way and
new ones built, so that by fall a near-
by market will be ready for those who
are now pushing that way. These
regions are well watered with large
rivers and lakes, and have a varied
landscape with plenty of timber land
along the waterways. Another fine
timber district is north from
Calgary in Alberta, the Edmonton dis-
trict, the present terminus of that
branch of the Canadian Pacific rail-
road. South around Calgary is the
great cattle country, and this town it-
self is remarkable. Built almost en-
tirely of white sandstone, the business
buildings and residences would be a
credit to a large city, yet in Calgary
are only 4,000 people. But it has much
wealth. It is the commercial center
for the vast cattle region and the ex-
tensive mining district northwest.
Here also and at Edmonton are out-
fitted those who take the overland route
to the Yukon, and the railroad is soon
to be extended to these famous gold
fields. When this is done, Cal-
gary will be a city in size
as well as in appearance. A noticeable
feature of all Canadian cities is their
observance of the Sabbath. There is
an unexpected quiet; all business abso-
lutely ceases; the saloons are closed
tight from 7 o'clock Saturday evening
to Monday morning; the churches are
well attended and the day is one of
perfect order and quietness. The school
facilities are good and the school
land provision is about the same as our
own.

This agricultural region was the most
interesting part of the trip. The
substantial character of the towns,
the present development of the country
along the railroad, the continuous line
of elevators showing the extent of the
annual crop, the great herds of cattle,
and other evidences of present pros-
perity, with the limitless resources and
possibilities, were the most significant
facts we met.

The Fuel Problem.

The only puzzle to us was the fuel
problem for the prairie country, but it
is considered as practically solved by
the cheap coal product, for it must be
known that between the Red river and
the Rockies is some 65,000 square miles
of coal bearing strata and coal is
supplied at a cost of from \$2.50 to \$3 a ton,
while the northern timber is supplied
at \$3 a cord.

Diversified Farming Practiced.

It must not be thought that
grain and cattle are the only products
of that vast country. Mining ranks as
their equal, and sheep, hogs and dairying
are important sources of revenue.
For example, in Manitoba the butter
and cheese output, both of factories and
farms, in 1894 was but \$34,000, while
only three years later in 1897 the
creamery butter sold for \$366,317, and
the cheese product for \$83,895. An
the provinces are moving similarly
along the same line and Canada will
soon be a great dairying country.

Points of Special Interest.

The points of especial interest in the
agricultural division are too numerous
even for mention. Portage la Prairie,
with 4,500 population, is the first
large town west of Winnipeg on the
direct line of the Canadian Pacific rail-
road. Here the Manitoba and North-
western road runs 223 miles north and
a branch runs from Gladstone through
the Lake Dampin district and will ex-
tend to the Swan River country. Sta-
tions from here are but five to six miles
apart, varying in population to towns
of 1,500 people. Brandon, the next

large town, 5,800, is the head-
quarters of the Dominion land
department. It has a provin-
cial asylum and an experimental
farm, one of the five supported by the
general government, and attesting the
great interest in agricultural problems.
Another branch railroad here extends
south and connects with the Soo.
Smaller towns succeed each other to
Virden, the market town of Dennis
county, a very attractive section, from
which 227 cars of cattle, hogs and
sheep were shipped in 1897. Near here
is Griswold, another progressive vil-
lage, but smaller. At Indian Head is
another government farm. The
most important town next reached is
Regina, the capital of the Northwest
Territory, where the lieutenant gov-
ernor lives, and the legislature
meets. This is the political and
social headquarters of all these
five provinces. There is much of
interest here, one thing being the
mounted police, a splendid body of men
organized under strict military disci-
pline, but with the powers of civil
officers of the law. At Moose Jaw the
Soo line connects with the Canadian
Pacific railroad, and from here for
many miles are the alkali prairies, fit
only for grazing until irrigation can
bring to them the fruitfulness denied
by the lack of rainfall. Here are some
large sheep ranches, the annual round
up at Swift Current being 16,000 sheep
for one company. At Calgary we
reached an altitude of 3,388, a gradual
rise of 2,700 feet from Winnipeg, and
soon the foothills of the Rockies are
seen like clouds in the horizon. This
is a beautiful country and has a fine
climate, the cattle feeding themselves
in the fields all winter long.

British Columbia.

The extreme western province, Brit-
ish Columbia, is a succession of moun-
tain ranges and fertile valleys. As the
lands belong to the province and not to
the dominion government, they are not
open to homestead and are more ex-
pensive. Mining, lumbering, salmon
fishing and fruit raising are the chief
industries, while the grandeur of the
landscape brings thousands of sight
seers. We met men who had traveled
the world over, and all said with
the greatest of enthusiasm that
no where else on earth could
be found the equal of the magnificent
scenery to be seen between Banff and
Vancouver. The Rockies, the Sel-
kirks and the Cascades are grand be-
yond description, with their charming
valleys, mountain gorges, plunging
cascades, snow capped peaks and awful
heights, yet grandest of all and most
beautiful is the great Fraser river.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad.

It will be long before the people of
Canada realize all they owe to the Cana-
dian Pacific Railroad company. It
has had great land grants and immense
subsidies, but it has builded well and
spent well for the whole country. Its
roadbed is the equal of that of any
road in the east and surpasses any
other western road; its trains are pala-
cial, and every known safeguard is
provided. At each important town
and at many minor stations
it has first class hotels, run in the best
style, while in the mountains it has
many resorts, always attractively
designed to win an hold the sightseer
and invalid. The finest of these, of
course, is the matchless Banff, with its
huge buildings planted high on the
mountain side and overlooking the val-
ley of the majestic Bow, while nearby
are endless attractions: The Cascade
and Spray rivers, falls, caves, lakes,
hot sulphur springs and baths and
mountain drives and climbs. Here, too
is a sanitarium and the National park.
Wherever nature has shown possibi-
lities the Canadian Pacific has devel-
oped them or helped others to do so.
Its employees are especially cour-
teous and gentlemanly and it is said
that in no other way can one so surely
get his discharge as by discourtesy to its
guests, the traveling public. The com-
pany here has vast tracts of lands and
it sells them at \$3 an acre and less, its
one desire being to have them occupied
by industrious, progressive settlers.
The road issues a guide book, the best
thing of the kind we have ever seen,
and anyone interested in this country
should write for a copy.

Seattle, the Queen City.

The only American city visited was
Seattle, which is certainly the Queen
City of the Northern Pacific coast. All
were amazed at the splendid buildings
and public improvements, and the
enormous business done at the wharves
and in the business districts. The ex-
cursionists are especially indebted to
Mr. Alden J. Blothen, formerly of
Minneapolis, who arranged for their
comfort and entertainment. We
stopped at the Butler, the finest hotel
in the city where prices were found
moderate and the accommodations par
excellence. It is a magnificent hotel
and its gentlemanly proprietors cer-
tainly stop at nothing to satisfy the
wants of their guests.

The trip from the first day to the last
was a delight to every member of the
party and none will ever cease being
thankful it was his good fortune to
take it.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Japan's New Railways.

Japan, within five months after tak-
ing possession of Formosa, built two
lines of railway, one 50 miles and one
35 miles long.

Cuba's Morro Castles.

Before the operations of the Ameri-
can warships in Cuban waters interest-
ed folks in the nomenclature and ge-
ography of that neighborhood most people
thought that Morro Castle meant a par-
ticular fort at the mouth of Havana
harbor. In a hazy way it was imagined
that the fortress was named after some
Mr. Morro or other. Now the knowl-
edge that there is a Morro at San Juan
and another at Santiago has sent the in-
quisitive ones to their Spanish dictio-
naries, where they find that the principal
meaning of Morro is "anything round,
or projecting over an eminence; an over-
hanging lip of a precipice."—New York
Sun.

General Repair Shop
T. A. MARTIN, Proprietor.
**Constructing and Repairing
Bicycles a Specialty.**
Bicycle Material, Supplies and Extras of Every De-
scription For Sale.
We do enameling and guarantee our work to be first-class. We also
do General Repairing of all descriptions and have the facilities to turn
work out in short order, and to your entire satisfaction.
6th St. North, Next Door to Old Roller Rink.

What
a
Pity!

Here is one of those
who are either so prej-
udiced against all ad-
vertised remedies, or
have become discour-
aged at the failure of
other medicines to help
them, and who will
succumb to the grim
destroyer without
knowing of the won-
derful value of Foley's
Honey and Tar for all
Throat and Lung trou-
bles.

FOR SALE BY M. K. SWARTZ, DRUGGIST.

For Anything in the
Grocery Line
Call on
P. M. LAGERQUIST.
We carry the Finest Stock
in the Northwest, and Our
Goods are always Fresh and
"Up to Date."
Staple and Fancy Groceries
* FLOUR AND FEED. *
Lagerquist Block, South Sixth Street.

C. B. WHITE,
DEALER IN
Hardware and Tinware!
Guns and
Ammunition.
Sporting Goods.
Shop and
Wagon Work
Promptly Attended to.
Builder's Hardware.
Sash, Doors,
Mouldings, Nails,
Glass, Paper,
Oils, Paint, Varnishes,
Brushes.
CONTRACTING and BUILDING
Plans, Specifications and Estimates
Furnished on Short Notice.
I. U. WHITE, Manager. Walker Block,
Laurel Street.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
To ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH
AND POINTS
EAST & SOUTH
To BUTTE
HELENA
SPOKANE
SEATTLE
TACOMA
PORTLAND
CALIFORNIA
JAPAN
CHINA
ALASKA
KLONDIKE
W. D. McKay Agt. Chas. S. Fee, G. P. A.
Brainerd, Minn. ST. PAUL, MINN.
Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars.
TIME CARD—BRainerd.
EAST BOUND:
No. 6, St. Paul Express, 1:30 p. m. 1:30 p. m.
No. 14, Duluth Express, 3:10 a. m. 3:20 a. m.
No. 54, Duluth Freight, 10:15 a. m. 11:00 a. m.
No. 58, Duluth Freight, 8:55 p. m. 9:40 p. m.
WEST BOUND:
No. 3, Fargo Express, 1:20 p. m. 1:40 p. m.
No. 13, Pacific Mail, 4:55 p. m. 5:54 p. m.
No. 57, Staples Freight, 4:40 p. m. 5:30 p. m.
Get Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 58 and 58.
Trains 11 & 14 daily, all others daily ex. Sunday.
L. F. & D. BRANCH
No. 12, Little Falls, Sauk
Center & Morris
No. 11, Morris, Sauk Cen-
ter & Brainerd
Daily except Sunday.
5:30 p. m.
6:30 a. m.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

"Fighting Bob" Evans Graphically Describes the Annihilation of Cervera's Proud Fleet.

The battleship Iowa was the first ship to see the Spanish fleet coming out of the harbor on the morning of July 3. Somebody on the bridge shouted: "What's that black thing coming out of the harbor?" A moment later the Iowa was at general quarters and the signal was hoisted that the enemy ships were coming out. A gun was fired to attract the attention of the fleet at 9:33 a. m. "Fighting Bob" Evans, the commander of the Iowa, was sitting in his cabin, talking to his son, a cadet on the Massachusetts, who, luckily, had been left behind in a picket launch when the Massachusetts went to Guantanamo to coal at dawn.

Capt. Evans' Story.
Capt. Evans' account of the battle as told in the cabin of the Iowa to a correspondent of the Associated Press, is intensely interesting. He said: "At the time 'general quarters' was sounded the engine bell rang full speed ahead, and I put the helm to starboard and the Iowa crossed the bows of the Infanta Maria Teresa, the first ship



"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS.

out. As the Spanish admiral swung to the westward the 12-inch shells from the forward turret of the Iowa seemed to strike him fair in the bow, and the fight was a spectacle. As the squadron came out in column, the ships beautifully spaced as to distance and gradually increasing their speed to thirteen knots, it was superb. The Iowa from this moment kept up a steady fire from her heavy guns, heading all the time to keep the Infanta Maria Teresa on her starboard bow and hoping to ram one of the leading ships. In the meantime the Oregon, Indiana, Brooklyn and Texas were doing excellent work with their heavy guns. In a very short space of time the enemy's ships were all clear of the harbor mouth, and it became evidently impossible for the Iowa to ram either the first or the second ship on account of their speed.

Fighting at 2,000 Yards.
The range at this time was 2,000 yards from the leading ship. The Iowa's helm was immediately put hard to the starboard and the entire starboard broadside was poured into the Infanta Maria Teresa. The helm was then quickly shifted to port and the ship went across the stern of the Teresa in an effort to head off the Oquendo. All the time the engines were driving at full speed ahead. A perfect torrent of shells from the enemy passed over the smokestacks and superstructure of the ship, but none struck her. The Cristobal Colon, being much faster than the rest of the Spanish ships, passed rapidly to the front in an effort to escape. In passing the Iowa the Colon escaped two 6-inch shells fairly on our starboard bow. One passed through the cofferdam and dispensary, wrecking the latter and bursting on the berth deck, doing considerable damage. The other passed through the side at the water line within the cofferdam, where it still remains.

The Dual with the Oquendo.
"As it was now obviously impossible to ram any of the Spanish ships on account of their superior speed, the Iowa's helm was put to the starboard and she ran on a course parallel with the enemy. Being then abreast of the Almirante Oquendo, at a distance of

1,100 yards, the Iowa's entire battery, including the rapid-fire guns, was opened on Oquendo. The punishment was terrific. Many 12 and 8 inch shells were seen to explode inside of her and smoke came out through her hatches. Twelve-inch shells from the Iowa pierced the Almirante Oquendo at the same moment, one forward and the other aft. The Oquendo seemed to stop her engines for a moment and then resumed her speed and gradually drew ahead of the Iowa and came under the terrific fire of the Oregon and Texas.

Torpedo Boats Aligned.
"At this moment the sight of 'torpedo boats' was sounded, and two torpedo boat destroyers were discovered in the starboard quarter at a distance of 4,000 yards. Fire was at once opened on them with the after battery and a 12-inch shell cut the stern of one destroyer squarely off. As the shell struck a small torpedo boat fired back at the battleship, sending a shell within a few feet of my head. I said to Executive Officer Rogers: 'That little chap has got a lot of cheek.' Rogers shouted back: 'She shoots very well, all the same.'

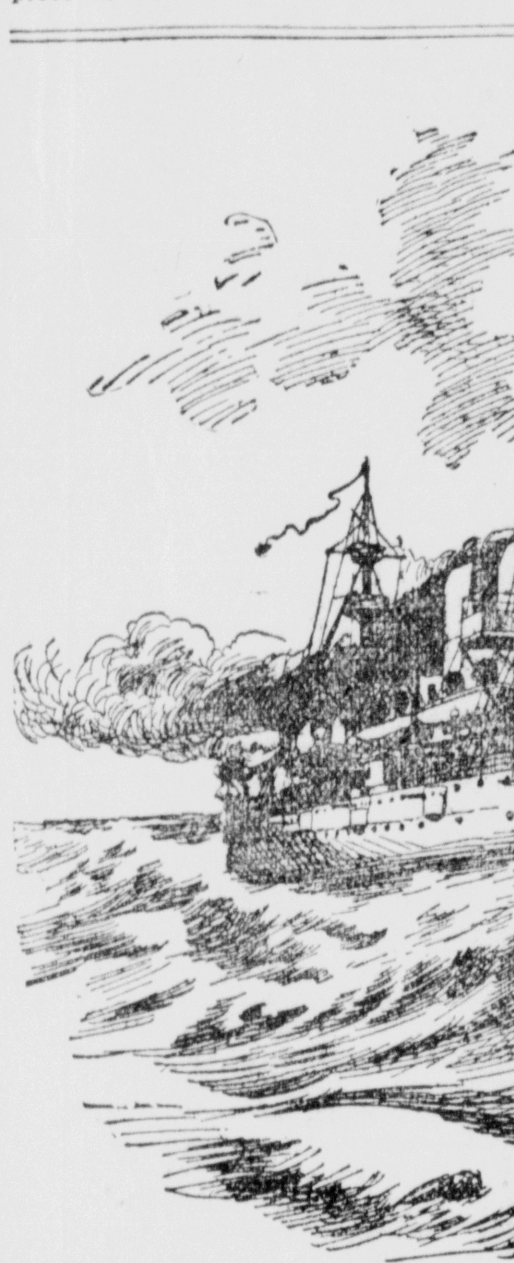
Daring of the Gloucester.
"Well up among the advancing cruisers, spitting shots at one and then another, was the little Gloucester, shooting first at a cruiser and then at a torpedo boat, and hitting a head wherever she saw it. The marvel was that she was not destroyed by the rain of shells. In the meantime the Vizcaya was slowly drawing ahead of the Iowa, and for the space of fifteen minutes it was given and taken between the two ships. The Vizcaya fired rapidly but wildly, not one shot taking effect on the Iowa, while the shells from the Iowa were tearing great rents in the sides of the Vizcaya. As the latter passed ahead of the Iowa she came under the murderous fire of the Oregon. At this time the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, leading the enemy's column, were seen to be heading for the beach and in flames. The Texas, Oregon, and Iowa pounded them unmercifully. They ceased to reply to the fire and in a few moments the Spanish cruisers were a mass of flames and on the rocks with their colors down, the Teresa flying a white flag at the fore.

Enemy's Crews Jump Overboard.
"The crews of the enemy's ships stripped themselves and began jumping overboard, and one of the smaller magazines began to explode. Meantime the Brooklyn and the Cristobal Colon were exchanging compliments in lively fashion at apparently long range, and the Oregon, with her locomotive speed, was hanging well on the Colon, also paying attention to the Vizcaya. The Teresa and the Oquendo were in flames on the beach just twenty minutes after the first shot was fired. Fifty minutes after the first shot was fired the Vizcaya put her helm to port with a great burst of flame from the afterpart of the ship, and headed slowly for the rocks at Acceradores, where she found her last resting place. As it was apparent that the Iowa could not possibly catch the Cristobal Colon, and that the Oregon and Brooklyn undoubtedly would, and as the fast New York was also in her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be answered and attention given to the twelve or fifteen hundred Spanish officers and men who had struck their colors to the American squadron commanded by Admiral Sampson.

Saving the Beaten Spaniards.
"I therefore headed for the wreck of the Vizcaya, now burning furiously fore and aft. When I was in as far as the depth of water would admit I lowered all my boats and sent them at once to the assistance of the unfortunate men, who were being drowned by dozens or roasted on the decks. I soon discovered that the insurgent Cubans from the shore were shooting on men who were struggling in the water after having surrendered to us. I imme-

diately put a stop to this, but I could not put a stop to the mutilation of many bodies by the sharks inside the reef. These creatures had become excited by the blood from the wounded mixing in the water. My boat's crew worked manfully and succeeded in saving many of the wounded from the burning ship. One man, who will be recommended for promotion, clambered up the side of the Vizcaya and saved three men from burning to death. The smaller magazines of the Vizcaya were exploding with magnificent cloud effects. The boats were coming alongside in a steady string and willing hands were helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors onto the Iowa's quarter-deck. All the Spaniards were absolutely without clothes. Some had their legs torn off by fragments of shells. Others were mutilated in every conceivable way.

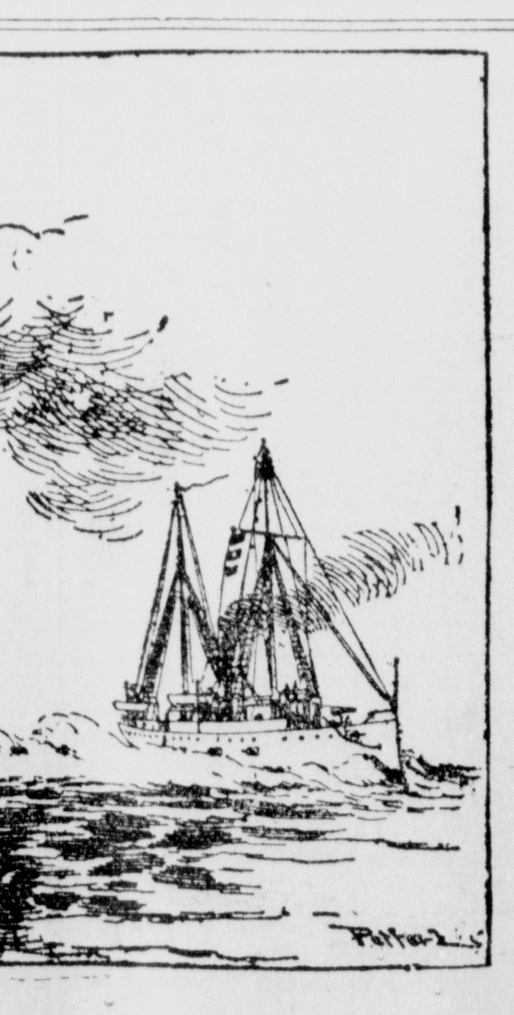
Blood Deep in the Boats.
"The bottoms of the boats held two or three inches of blood. In many cases dead men were lying in the blood. Five poor chaps died on the way to the ship. They were afterward buried with military honors from the Iowa. Some examples of heroism, or more properly devotion to discipline and duty, could never be surpassed. One man on the lost Vizcaya had his left arm almost shot off just below the shoulder. The fragments were hanging by a small piece of skin. But he climbed unassisted over the side and saluted as if on a visit of ceremony. Immediately after him came a strong-hearted sailor whose left leg had been shot off above the knee. He was hoisted on board the Iowa with a tackle, but never a whimper came from him. Gradually the mangled bodies and naked well men accumulated until it would have been almost difficult to recognize the Iowa as a United States battleship. Blood was all over her usually white quarter-deck, and 272 naked men were being supplied with water and food by those who a few minutes before had been using a rapid-fire battery on them.



THE BATTLESHIP IOWA.

Receiving Capt. Eulate.
"Finally came the boats with Capt. Eulate, commander of the Vizcaya, for whom a chair was lowered over the side, as he was evidently wounded. The captain's guard of marines was drawn up on the quarterdeck to salute him, and I stood waiting to welcome him. As the chair was placed on the deck the marines presented arms. Capt. Eulate slowly raised himself in the chair, saluted me with grave dignity, unbuckled his swordbelt and, holding the hilt of the sword before him, kissed it reverently, with tears in his eyes, and then surrendered it to me. Of course I declined to receive his sword, and as the crew of the Iowa saw this they cheered like wild men. As I started to take Capt. Eulate into the cabin to let the doctors examine his wounds the magazines on board the Vizcaya exploded with a tremendous burst of flame. Capt. Eulate, extending his hands, said:

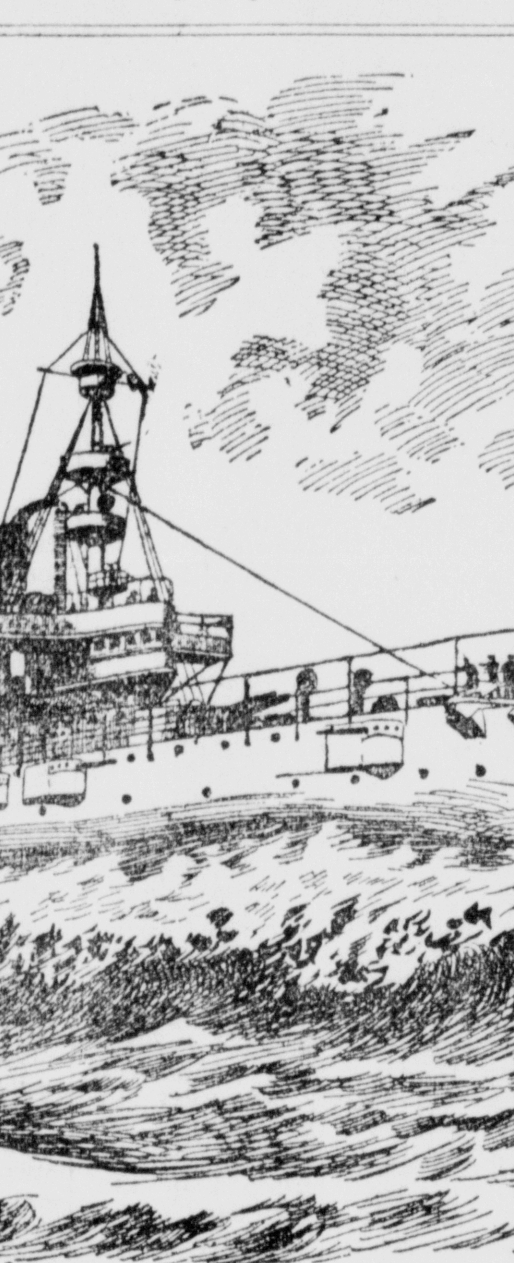
High Praise for Cervera.
"I took Admiral Cervera aboard the Iowa from the Gloucester, which had rescued him from the dead, and received him with a full admiral's guard. The crew of the Iowa crowded aft over the turrets, half-naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side bare-headed. Over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel, borrowed from Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester. The crew cheered vociferously. Cervera is every inch an admiral, even if he had not any hat. He submitted to the fortunes of war with a grace that proclaimed him a thoroughbred."



THE BATTLESHIP OREGON.

Adios, Vizcaya. There goes my beautiful ship, captain! And so we passed on to the cabin, where the doctors dressed his three wounds. In the meantime thirty officers of the Vizcaya had been picked up, beside 272 of her crew. Our wardroom and steerage officers gave up their staterooms and furnished food, clothing and tobacco to those naked officers from the Vizcaya. The paymaster issued uniforms to the naked sailors, and each was given all the corned beef, coffee and hardtack he could eat. The war had assumed another aspect.

Found Cervera on the Gloucester.
"As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels, I ran down to them. I found the Gloucester, with Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers aboard, and also a large number of wounded, some in a frightfully mangled condition. Many prisoners had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans. The Harvard came off and I requested Capt. Cotton to go in and take off the crews of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo and by midnight the Harvard had 976 prisoners aboard, a great number of them wounded. For courage and dash there is no parallel in history to the action of the Spanish admiral. He came, as he knew, to absolute destruction. He knew, to absolute destruction. There was one single hope—that was that the



THE BATTLESHIP OREGON.

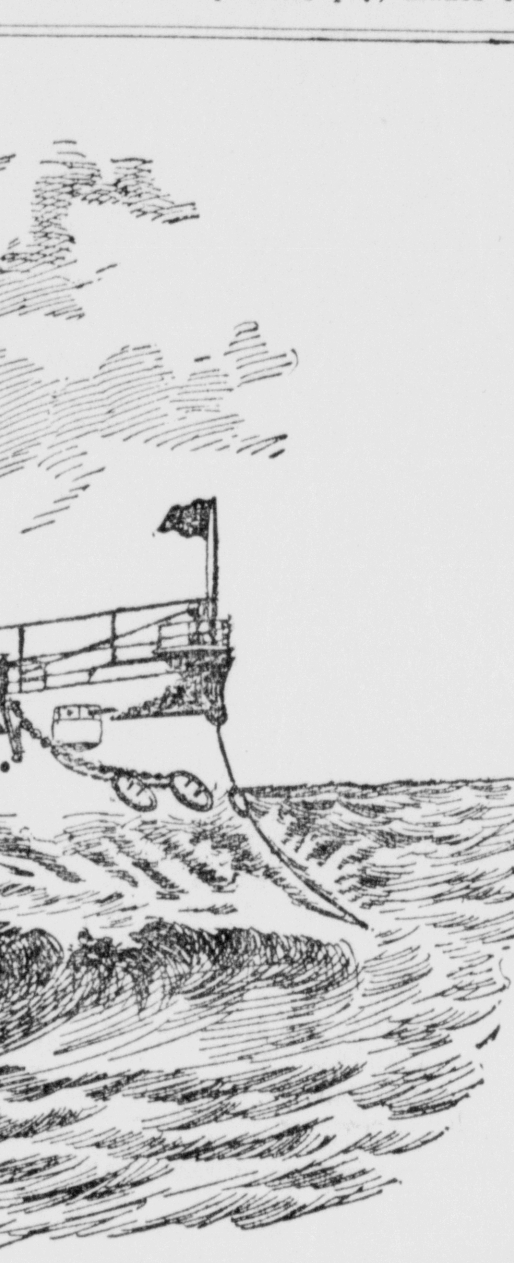
Cristobal Colon would steam faster than the Brooklyn. The spectacle of two torpedo boat destroyers, paper shells at best, deliberately steaming out in broad daylight in the face of the fire of a battleship can be described in one way—it was Spanish, and it was ordered by Blanco. The same must be said of the entire movement. In contrast to this Spanish fashion was the cool, deliberate Yankee work. The American squadron was without sentiment, apparently. The ships went at their Spanish opponents and literally tore them to pieces. But the moment the Spanish flag came down it must have been evident that the sentiment was among the Americans, not among the Spaniards.

Fearful Havoc on the Vizcaya.
The officers of the Vizcaya said they simply could not hold their crews at the guns on account of the rapid fire poured upon them. The decks were flooded with water from the fire hose and blood from the wounded made this a dark red. Fragments of bodies floated in this along the gun deck. Every instant the crack of exploding shells told of new havoc. One of the 12-inch shells from the Iowa exploded a torpedo in the Vizcaya's bow, blowing twenty-one men against the deck above and dropping them dead and mangled into the fire which at once started below. The torpedo boat Ericsson was sent by the flagship to the help of the Iowa in the rescue of the Vizcaya's crew. Her men saw a terrible sight. The flames leaping out from the huge shot holes in the Vizcaya's sides licked up the decks, sizzling the flesh of the wounded who were lying there shrieking for help. Between the frequent explosions there came awful cries and groans from the men pinned in below. This carnage was chiefly due to the rapidity of the American's fire. The Spaniards say that no torpedo boats ever came out to attack Admiral Samp-

son's fleet. The Pluton and Terror, they say, kept guard every night inside the harbor.
The Indiana was hit only twice. She fired no armor-piercing shells except from the smokeless powder six-pounders. The Oregon was hit three times, twice by fragments of shells. The Iowa was struck nine times.

Wonderful Ore Specimen.
Contains Ten Pounds of Gold and Is Worth \$2,160.

The finest specimen of quartz gold ore ever sent to the State Bureau of Mines, the finest specimen ever seen in Colorado, and probably the finest specimen in existence for that kind of ore was received from the Smuggler-Union mine, Telluride, San Miguel county, last week. It was immediately sent to the lapidary's, from where it emerged neatly cut in two sections, says the Denver Times. The shape of the specimen is that of a triangle, being 8 1/2 inches on a side and 4 1/2 inches thick, maximum dimensions. Its weight is 18 1/2 pounds, of which, experts say, 10 pounds is pure gold. This, at \$135 per ounce, makes the value of this one piece of ore \$2,160. The cutting required three whole days—Saturday, Monday and Tuesday—and four carats of diamond dust were used on it. This, at the wholesale cost of \$5 per carat, which the lapidaries pay, makes the



THE BATTLESHIP IOWA.

Concerning Buckles.
Not long ago a Radcliffe College girl thus telegraphed to a Boston book store: "Send me one Buckle on Spain." A few moments later the answer came back: "Can find nothing but the hymn beginning 'Buckle on Your Armor.' Pardon me, miss, but ain't that more appropriate for these times?"—Philadelphia Times.

Plowing Made Easy.
A New Invention—A "Stone Dodger" Plow.

From the Farm Implement News.
The Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., of Madison, Wisconsin, have brought out a new implement, namely, a riding plow, that is attracting much attention wherever it is seen. Heretofore there has been very serious objection to the riding plow where there is stone. In striking a stone not only has there been danger of breaking the plow and harness, but the blow on the shoulders of the horses was very injurious, and worse than all, the driver was in danger of being thrown off and injured. These objections are overcome in this appropriately named "stone dodger" plow. When it strikes a stone the plow part only is raised up and slides over the stone and pulls itself into the ground again without any action on the part of the driver. The sulky part is not raised at all. A boy or an old man who can handle the team can thus readily do the plowing.

So much interest has been taken in this plow wherever it has been shown that the manufacturers have adopted a novel plan to aid in presenting its manifold advantages to the farming community. They are having a large number of models made and in any section where there is no sample plow that can readily be seen, any reputable farm can, by writing to the company, have a model sent to him by express for inspection, without expense to him, the company paying expressage both ways. The farmer, after examination, simply returns it to the express office. The model is a nice piece of work. It weighs only ten pounds. The plow is made as a single plow for three horses and as a double or gang for four horses. A very effective potato planting attachment can be had with these plows at small extra cost.

No Explosion.
"Well, I've fired the cook," said Mrs. Jones to her husband.
"Did she go off with a bang?" said he, innocently.
"No, she went off with a pompadour," added she, smartly.—Harper's Bazar.

Shake Into Your Shoes.
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

We are never so ridiculous by the qualities we have, as by those we affect to have.—Machiavelli.

The gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, were—
Operating expenses were.....\$5,385,403.79
Net.....\$1,698,671.09
The amount required to pay taxes, fixed charges and full dividends on the 4 per cent debenture stock is.....\$1,366,236.42
Excess.....\$242,434.67
This excess is equal to a little more than 2 per cent on the Preferred A stock.
The operating expenses include, besides other extraordinary expenses, the entire cost of 226 freight cars, which were purchased during the year to make good all the cars which have been destroyed and gone out of service from any cause since the organization of the company.
The largest net crop in the history of the company is about ready for the harvest.—News Item from Chicago Great Western Railway, George H. Mead, G. A. A.
Chicago, July 20, 1898.

Isn't a blush a shame-faced thing, though?
Not used to a sleeping position—"Nap,"—tha.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof: DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice. —Miss JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write to Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.



There is one peculiarity about the Japanese that is not particularly known—they never utter an oath. The reason for this is that there is no word in the Japanese language which is equivalent to an oath. Even the vast number of foreigners who have gone to that country during the last ten years and the thousands of new words added to the language have not in the least affected the Japanese in swearing. In this respect the Japanese stand alone, for all other inhabitants of earth can, when they step on a tack, use a stronger expression than the one used in general conversation.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

"Fighting Bob" Evans Graphically Describes the Annihilation of Cervera's Proud Fleet.

The battleship Iowa was the first ship to see the Spanish fleet coming out of the harbor on the morning of July 3. Somebody on the bridge shouted: "What's that black thing coming out of the harbor?" A moment later the Iowa was at general quarters and the signal was hoisted that the enemy ships were coming out. A gun was fired to attract the attention of the fleet at 9:33 a. m. "Fighting Bob" Evans, the commander of the Iowa, was sitting in his cabin, talking to his son, a cadet on the Massachusetts, who, luckily, had been left behind in a picket launch when the Massachusetts went to Guantanamo to coal at dawn.

Capt. Evans' Story.

Capt. Evans' account of the battle, as told in the cabin of the Iowa to a correspondent of the Associated Press, is intensely interesting. He said:

"At the time 'general quarters' was sounded the engine bell rang full speed ahead, and I put the helm to starboard and the Iowa crossed the bows of the Infanta Maria Teresa, the first ship



"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS.

out. As the Spanish admiral swung to the westward the 12-inch shells from the forward turret of the Iowa seemed to strike him fair in the bow, and the fight was a spectacle. As the squadron came out in column, the ships beautifully spaced as to distance and gradually increasing their speed to thirteen knots, it was superb. The Iowa from this moment kept up a steady fire from her heavy guns, heading all the time to keep the Infanta Maria Teresa on her starboard bow and hoping to ram one of the leading ships. In the meantime the Oregon, Indiana, Brooklyn and Texas were doing excellent work with their heavy guns. In a very short space of time the enemy's ships were all clear of the harbor mouth, and it became evidently impossible for the Iowa to ram either the first or the second ship on account of their speed.

Fighting at 2,000 Yards.

"The range at this time was 2,000 yards from the leading ship. The Iowa's helm was immediately put hard to the starboard and the entire starboard broadside was poured into the Infanta Maria Teresa. The helm was then quickly shifted to port and the ship went across the stern of the Teresa in an effort to head off the Oquendo. All the time the engines were driving at full speed ahead. A perfect torrent of shells from the enemy passed over the smokestacks and superstructure of the ship, but none struck her. The Cristobal Colon, being much faster than the rest of the Spanish ships, passed rapidly to the front in an effort to escape. In passing the Iowa the Colon placed two 6-inch shells fairly on our starboard bow. One passed through the cofferdam and dispensary, wrecking the latter and bursting on the berth deck, doing considerable damage. The other passed through the side at the water line within the cofferdam, where it still remains.

The Dual with the Oquendo.

"As it was now obviously impossible to ram any of the Spanish ships on account of their superior speed, the Iowa's helm was put to the starboard and she ran on a course parallel with the enemy. Being then abreast of the Almirante Oquendo, at a distance of

1,100 yards, the Iowa's entire battery, including the rapid-fire guns, was opened on Oquendo. The punishment was terrific. Many 12 and 8 inch shells were seen to explode inside of her and smoke came out through her hatches. Twelve-inch shells from the Iowa pierced the Almirante Oquendo at the same moment, one forward and the other aft. The Oquendo seemed to stop her engines for a moment and lost headway, but she immediately resumed her speed and gradually drew ahead of the Iowa and came under the terrific fire of the Oregon and Texas.

Torpedo Boats Sighted.

"At this moment the alarm of 'torpedo boats' was sounded, and two torpedo boat destroyers were discovered in the starboard quarter at a distance of 4,000 yards. Fire was at once opened on them with the after battery and a 12-inch shell cut the stern of one destroyer squarely off. As the shell struck a small torpedo boat fired back at the battleship, sending a shell within a few feet of my head. I said to Executive Officer Rogers: 'That little chap has got a lot of cheek.' Rogers shouted back: 'She shoots very well, all the same.'

Daring of the Gloucester.

"Well up among the advancing cruisers, spitting shots at one and then another, was the little Gloucester, shooting first at a cruiser and then at a torpedo boat, and hitting a head wherever she saw it. The marvel was that she was not destroyed by the rain of shells. In the meantime the Vizcaya was slowly drawing abeam of the Iowa, and for the space of fifteen minutes it was give and take between the two ships. The Vizcaya fired rapidly but wildly, not one shot taking effect on the Iowa, while the shells from the Iowa were tearing great rents in the sides of the Vizcaya. As the latter passed ahead of the Iowa she came under the murderous fire of the Oregon. At this time the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, leading the enemy's column, were seen to be heading for the beach and in flames. The Texas, Oregon, and Iowa pounded them unmercifully. They ceased to reply to the fire and in a few moments the Spanish cruisers were a mass of flames and on the rocks with their colors down, the Teresa flying a white flag at the fore.

Enemy's Crews Jump Overboard.

"The crews of the enemy's ships stripped themselves and began jumping overboard, and one of the smaller magazines began to explode. Meantime the Brooklyn and the Cristobal Colon were exchanging compliments in lively fashion at apparently long range, and the Oregon, with her locomotive speed, was hanging well on the Colon, also paying attention to the Vizcaya. The Teresa and the Oquendo were in flames on the beach just twenty minutes after the first shot was fired. Fifty minutes after the first shot was fired the Vizcaya put her helm to port with a great burst of flame from the afterpart of the ship, and headed slowly for the rocks at Accoradores, where she found her last resting place. As it was apparent that the Iowa could not possibly catch the Cristobal Colon, and that the Oregon and Brooklyn undoubtedly would, and as the fast New York was also in her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be answered and attention given to the twelve or fifteen hundred Spanish officers and men who had struck their colors to the American squadron commanded by Admiral Sampson.

Saving the Beaten Spaniards.

"I therefore headed for the wreck of the Vizcaya, now burning furiously fore and aft. When I was in as far as the depth of water would admit I lowered all my boats and sent them at once to the assistance of the unfortunate men, who were being drowned by dozens or roasted on the decks. I soon discovered that the insurgent Cubans from the shore were shooting on men who were struggling in the water after having surrendered to us. I imme-

diately put a stop to this, but I could not put a stop to the mutilation of many bodies by the sharks inside the reef. These creatures had become excited by the blood from the wounded mixing in the water. My boat's crew working manfully and succeeded in saving many of the wounded from the burning ship. One man, who will be recommended for promotion, clambered up the side of the Vizcaya and saved three men from burning to death. The smaller magazines of the Vizcaya were exploding with magnificent cloud effects. The boats were coming alongside in a steady string and willing hands were helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors onto the Iowa's quarter-deck. All the Spaniards were absolutely without clothes. Some had their legs torn off by fragments of shells. Others were mutilated in every conceivable way.

Blood Deep in the Boats.

"The bottoms of the boats held two or three inches of blood. In many cases dead men were lying in the blood. Five poor chaps died on the way to the ship. They were afterward buried with military honors from the Iowa. Some examples of heroism, or more properly devotion to discipline and duty, could never be surpassed. One man on the lost Vizcaya had his left arm almost shot off just below the shoulder. The fragments were hanging by a small piece of skin. But he climbed unassisted over the side and saluted as if on a visit of ceremony. Immediately after him came a strong-hearted sailor whose left leg had been shot off above the knee. He was hoisted on board the Iowa with a tackle, but never a whimper came from him. Gradually the mangled bodies and naked well men accumulated until it would have been almost difficult to recognize the Iowa as a United States battleship. Blood was all over her usually white quarter-deck, and 272 naked men were being supplied with water and food by those who a few minutes before had been using a rapid-fire battery on them.

Receiving Capt. Eulate.

"Finally came the boats with Capt. Eulate, commander of the Vizcaya, for whom a chair was lowered over the side, as he was evidently wounded. The captain's guard of marines was drawn up on the quarterdeck to salute him, and I stood waiting to welcome him. As the chair was placed on the deck the marines presented arms. Capt. Eulate slowly raised himself in the chair, saluted me with grave dignity, unbuckled his swordbelt and, holding the hilt of the sword before him, kissed it reverently, with tears in his eyes, and then surrendered it to me. Of course I declined to receive his sword, and as the crew of the Iowa saw this they cheered like wild men. As I started to take Capt. Eulate into the cabin to let the doctors examine his wounds the magazines on board the Vizcaya exploded with a tremendous burst of flame. Capt. Eulate, extending his hands, said:

'Adios, Vizcaya. There goes my beautiful ship, captain!' And so we passed on to the cabin, where the doctors dressed his three wounds. In the meantime thirty officers of the Vizcaya had been picked up, beside 272 of her crew. Our wardroom and steerage officers gave up their staterooms and furnished food, clothing and tobacco to those naked officers from the Vizcaya. The paymaster issued uniforms to the naked sailors, and each was given all the corned beef, coffee and hardtack he could eat. The war had assumed another aspect.

Found Cervera on the Gloucester.

"As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels, I ran down to them. I found the Gloucester, with Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers aboard, and also a large number of wounded, some in a frightfully mangled condition. Many prisoners had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans. The Harvard came off and I requested Capt. Cotton to go in and take off the crews of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo and by midnight the Harvard had 976 prisoners aboard, a great number of them wounded. For courage and dash there is no parallel in history to the action of the Spanish admiral. He came, as he knew, to absolute destruction. He knew, to absolute destruction. There was one single hope—that was that the

son's fleet. The Pluton and Terror, they say, kept guard every night inside the harbor.

The Indiana was hit only twice. She fired no armor-piercing shells except from the smokeless powder six-pounders. The Oregon was hit three times, twice by fragments of shells. The Iowa was struck nine times.

Wonderful Ore Specimen.

Contains Ten Pounds of Gold and Is Worth \$2,160.

The finest specimen of quartz gold ore ever sent to the State Bureau of Mines, the finest specimen ever seen in Colorado, and probably the finest specimen in existence for that kind of ore was received from the Smuggler-Union mine, Telluride, San Miguel county, last week. It was immediately sent to the lapidary's, from where it emerged neatly cut in two sections, says the Denver Times. The shape of the specimen is that of a triangle, being 8½ inches on a side and 4½ inches thick, maximum dimensions. Its weight is 18½ pounds, of which, experts say, 10 pounds is pure gold. This, at \$18 per ounce, makes the value of this one piece of ore \$2,160. The cutting required three whole days—Saturday, Monday and Tuesday—and four carats of diamond dust were used on it. This, at the wholesale cost of \$5 per carat, which the lapidaries pay, makes the

Concerning Buckles.

Not long ago a Radcliffe College girl thus telegraphed to a Boston book store: "Send me one Buckle on Spain." A few moments later the answer came back: "Can find nothing but the hymn beginning 'Buckle on Your Armor.' Pardon me, miss, but ain't that more appropriate for these times?"—Philadelphia Times.

Plowing Made Easy.

A New Invention—A "Stone Dodger" Plow.

From the Farm Implement News. The Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., of Madison, Wisconsin, have brought out a new implement, namely, a riding plow, that is attracting much attention wherever it is seen. Heretofore there has been very serious objection to the riding plow where there is stone. In striking a stone not only has there been danger of breaking the plow and harness, but the blow on the shoulders of the horses was very injurious, and worse than all, the driver was in danger of being thrown off and injured. These objections are overcome in this appropriately named "stone dodger" plow. When it strikes a stone the plow part only is raised up and slides over the stone and pulls itself into the ground again without any action on the part of the driver. The sulky part is not raised at all. A boy or an old man who can handle the team can thus readily do the plowing.

So much interest has been taken in this plow wherever it has been shown that the manufacturers have adopted a novel plan to aid in presenting its manifold advantages to the farming community. They are having a large number of models made and in any section where there is no sample plow that can readily be seen, any reputable farm can, by writing to the company, have a model sent to him by express for inspection, without expense to him, the company paying expressage both ways. The farmer, after examination, simply returns it to the express office. The model is a nice piece of work. It weighs only ten pounds. The plow is made as a single plow for three horses and as a double or gang for four horses. A very effective potato planting attachment can be had with these plows at small extra cost.

No Explosion.

"Well, I've fired the cook," said Mrs. Jones to her husband. "Did she go off with a bang?" said he, jocosely. "No, she went off with a pompadour," added she, smartly.—Harper's Bazar.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

We are never so ridiculous by the qualities we have, as by those we affect to have.—Michelet.

The gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, were—

The operating expenses were—

Net—

The amount required to pay taxes, fixed charges and full dividends on the 4 per cent debenture stock is—

Excess—

This excess is equal to a little more than 2 per cent on the preferred A stock.

The operating expenses include, besides other extraordinary expenses, the entire cost of 226 freight cars, which were purchased during the year to make good all the cars which have been destroyed and gone out of service from any cause since the organization of the company.

The large local crop in the history of the company is about ready for the harvest.—News Item From Chicago Great Western Railway, George H. Mead, G. A. A.

Chicago, July 20, 1898.

Isn't a blush a shame-faced thing, though?

Not used to a sleeping potion—"Nap"—tha.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, had tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice.

—Miss JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.



In the Name of the Prophet.

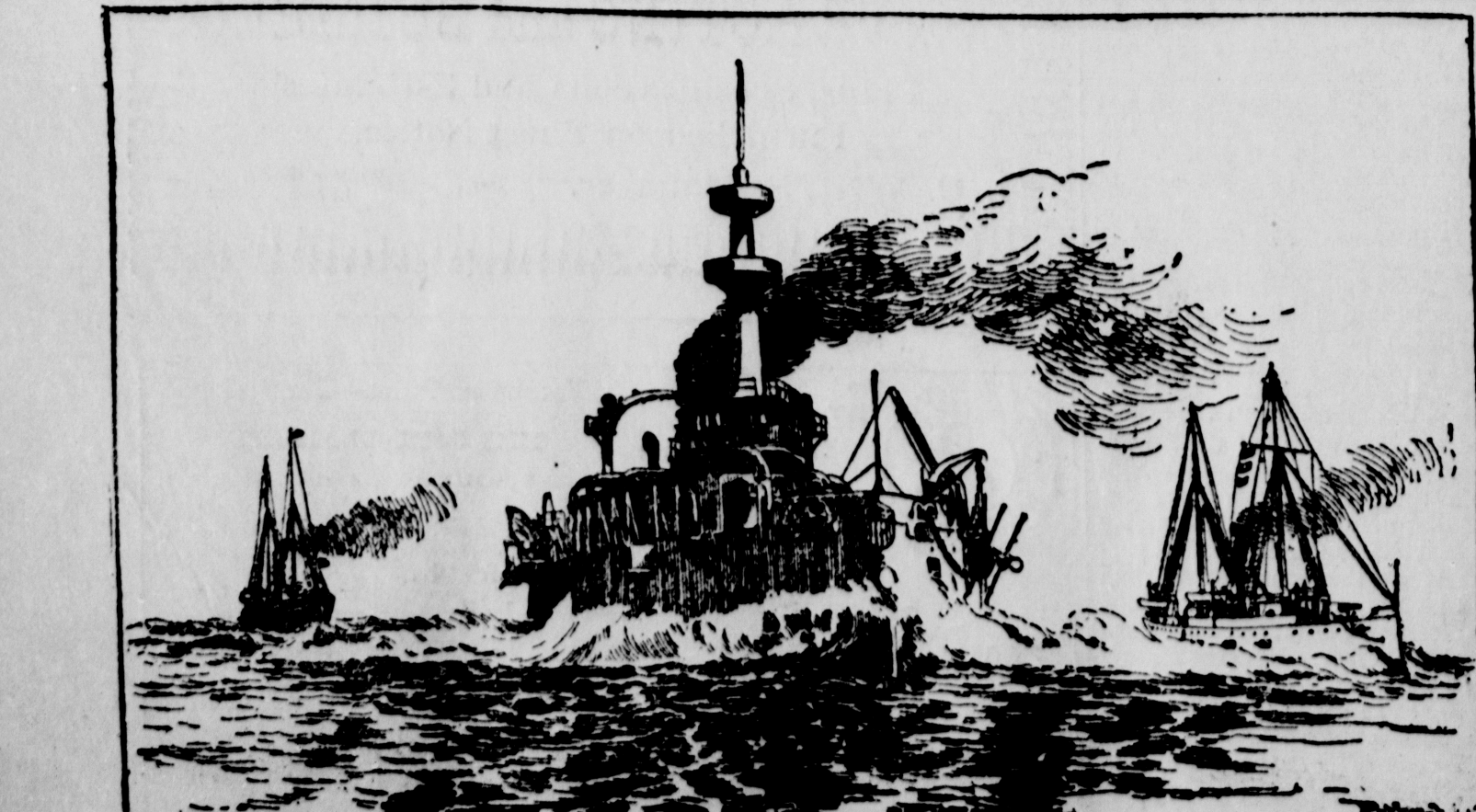
In Morocco everything is sold in the name of the Prophet. The storekeeper, the auctioneer and even the peddler calls upon Mohammed or one of the saints to aid him in disposing of his wares. The auctioneer who sells a slave girl or a rug interlards his talk with many allusions to the Moorish deities. In the streets it is no uncommon thing to hear such cries as, "In the name of Mulai Idriss! Roast chestnuts!" "In the name of our Lord Mohammed Al Hadji! Popcorn! Popcorn!" "In the name of Sidua Ali-bu-Rhaleh! Melons! Nice, sweet melons!" "God is gracious! Beans! Fried beans!" "There be no might or majesty save Allah! Water! Water! Cool water!" To the stranger it would appear as if peddler and prophet were partners in business.

No Profanity in Japan.

There is one peculiarity about the Japanese that is not particularly known—they never utter an oath. The reason for this is that there is no word in the Japanese language which is equivalent to an oath. Even the vast number of foreigners who have gone to that country during the last ten years and the thousands of new words added to the language have not in the least affected the Japanese in swearing. In this respect the Japanese stand alone, for all other inhabitants of earth can, when they step on a tack, use a stronger expression than the one used in general conversation.

Fearful Havoc on the Vizcaya.

The officers of the Vizcaya said they simply could not hold their crews at the guns on account of the rapid fire poured upon them. The decks were flooded with water from the fire hose and blood from the wounded made this a dark red. Fragments of bodies floated in this along the gun deck. Every instant the crack of exploding shells told of new havoc. One of the 12-inch shells from the Iowa exploded a torpedo in the Vizcaya's bow, blowing twenty-one men against the deck above and dropping them dead and mangled into the fire which at once started below. The torpedo boat Ericsson was sent by the flagship to the help of the Iowa in the rescue of the Vizcaya's crew. Her men saw a terrible sight. The flames leaping out from the huge shot holes in the Vizcaya's sides licked up the decks, sizzling the flesh of the wounded who were lying there shrieking for help. Between the frequent explosions there came awful cries and groans from the men pinned in below. This carnage was chiefly due to the rapidity of the American's fire. The Spaniards say that no torpedo boats ever came out to attack Admiral Samp-



THE BATTLESHIP OREGON.



CHAPTER I.

IT WAS Martinmas Sunday. The evening service was just over, and the congregation, more than usually scanty, had dispersed itself over the Moss toward the various farms and fields which were scattered here and there upon it. A light still burned in the vestry, while Solomon Mucklebackit, the sexton, waited on the porch for the minister to come forth.

"There'll be snaw the night," he muttered, placing the key in the oaken door, preliminary to locking up; "there'll be snaw the night, or I'm sair mista'en. And the Annan's rising—it's snawing noo amang the hills."

All at once the light in the vestry was extinguished, and the minister, a man about fifty years of age, appeared on the threshold, wrapped in a heavy winter cloak and carrying a thick staff.

"Lock up, Solomon, my man," he said.

Solomon obeyed, turning the key in the inner door, and then that of the outer one of solid oak, while the minister stood waiting on the path. Then the two, side by side, and with much the same kind of mechanical trot, passed across the churchyard, pausing now and again to struggle with the fierce gusts, and to hold on their headgear—the sexton his Sunday "bonnet," and the minister his broad-brimmed clerical hat.

Reaching the iron gate, which was rattling and creaking in the wind, they descended three moss-grown steps, and reached the highway. Here all was pitch dark, for the shadow of tall yew-trees fell from the other side, deepening the nocturnal blackness; but, crossing the road, they opened another gate, crossed the garden where the yew-trees grew, and reached the door of the manse.

Standing here in complete shelter, they heard the "sough" of the blast overhead among the tossing boughs, like the wild thunder of a stormy sea. The manse was a plain two-story building, as old as the times of the Covenant and containing numberless cheerless chambers, the majority of which were unfurnished. Here the Reverend Sampson Lorraine—had dwelt in solitude for five-and-twenty years. He had come to the place as a shy young bachelor, a student, and a bookworm; and despite all the sieges that had been laid to his heart, as was inevitable in a place where marriageable men were few and spinsters many, a bachelor he had remained ever since. People said that a love disappointment in early life had made him thereafter invulnerable to all the charms of women, but at first his single condition made him very popular. Presently, however, as his position as a bachelor grew more confirmed, and his eccentricities increased, he ceased to awaken much interest.

Opening the door with a latch-key, he entered a bare lobby, and striking a light, led the way into a large room on the ground floor. It was scantily furnished with an old carpet, an old-fashioned circular table with drawers, and several chairs; but on the walls were numerous shelves, covered with books. The room had two large windows looking on the back lawn which sloped down to the river, but was without curtains of any kind.

A fire burned on the hearth, and a rude box of peat fuel stood by the fireside. One side of the table was spread with a clean cloth, on which stood a tray with bread, oatcake, cheese, and butter, and a large stone water-jug, a black-bottle, and some glasses.

"Sit ye down, Solomon," said the minister, placing a lighted candle on the table.

Solomon stood, hat in hand. Every Sunday evening for many a long year he had entered the house in the same way, at the same hour, and received the same invitation.

Seen in the dim light of the room, the sexton was a little wizened, white-haired man, with hoary, bushy eyebrows, keen gray eyes, and sunken, tanned cheeks. He was dressed in decent black, with a white shirt, and the kind of collar known in Scotland as "stick-ups." The minister, on the other hand, was tall and somewhat portly, with a round, boyish face, gentle blue eyes, and mild, good-humored mouth. His hair was white as snow, and fell almost to his shoulders.

"Sit ye down, sit ye down," he repeated; "and take a glass—the night is cold."

Solomon placed his bonnet carefully on the edge of the table, and seated himself respectfully on one of the cane-bottomed chairs. Then, leisurely and solemnly, he poured out a glass of raw spirit. Meantime Mr. Lorraine, having divested himself of his cloak and hat, sat down in the arm-chair by the fireside.

"Here's fortune, sir," said Solomon, drinking off the whisky; then, wiping his mouth with his sleeve, he sat bolt-upright and expectant, waiting to see if his superior had anything more to

say. But, as the minister remained silent, Solomon rose to go.

"Are ye mindin' the funeral the morn'?" the sexton asked, taking up his bonnet.

Mr. Lorraine nodded.

"Can I bring ye anything before I gang to bed? I maun rise at five to fetch the grave."

"No; go to bed. I shall sit up and read a little."

"Weel, good-night, sir."

"Good-night, Solomon."

Thereupon Solomon left the room, closing the door softly behind him. Lighting a candle in the lobby, he made his way quietly to a chamber in the upper part of the house, where he slept, and which was, indeed, the only chamber in the manse, excepting the minister's sitting-room and adjoining bedroom, which contained any furniture.

Many years before Solomon had taken up his abode there, on the minister's invitation, and it was his only home. Besides performing the duties of sexton and clerk, he acted generally as factotum to Mr. Lorraine, attended to the garden, and groomed the pony on which the minister made his visitations about the country. An aged woman, Mysie Simpson, came in every day to clean and cook, but invariably retired to her own dwelling at night-fall. So the two old men were practically alone together, and, despite the difference in their social positions, regarded each other with a peculiar attachment.

The minister sat for some time musing, then with a sigh he took a book from the shelves and began to read. It was a volume of old sermons, written by a south-country clergyman, impassioned, wrathful, and in the narrow sense Calvinistic. As he read, the wind roared round the house, and moaned in the chimneys, and rattled the shutterless windows; but as the wind rose the darkness decreased, and the vitreous rays of the moon began playing on the window panes.

Mr. Lorraine lit his pipe—the only luxury in which he indulged; for despite his plump figure, which he inherited, he was abstemious and a teetotaler. Then, with another sigh, he rose and walked thoughtfully up and down the room; paused at one of the windows, and looked down the moonlight lawn which sloped to the river-side; talking all the time to himself, as was his confirmed habit.

"Ay, ay, a wild night!—and snow coming. Solomon says! Eerie, eerie, is the sough of the wind in the trees. It minds me ever of her, and when the moon's up it is like the shining of her face out of the grave. Wee Marjorie! my bonny doo! Thirty long years ago she died, and I'm still here! still here!"

Tears stood in the old man's eyes as he looked out in a dream. Through the long years of loneliness and poverty—for his living was indeed a poor one—he had cherished the memory of one who had gone away from him to God when only in her eighteenth year. Suddenly, there came a loud single knock at the front door.

"Bless me, what's that?" he exclaimed. "I thought I heard a knock at the hall door, but maybe my ears deceived me. It was only the wind, I'm thinking."

And he placed his precious relics back in the drawer, locking it carefully and placing the key in a worn leather purse which he carried in his pocket.

At that moment the knock was repeated.

"Dear me!" he cried, "there's some one knocking after all. Maybe it's a sick call."

Lifting the candle from the table, he trotted from the room, crossed along the lobby, and opened the hall door. As he did so the wind sprang in like a tiger, and the light was blown out, but the front garden was flooded with moonlight, save under the very shadow of the trees.

He saw nobody, however; whoever had knocked had disappeared.

"Who's there?" he cried, looking round on every side.

There was no reply.

Perplexed and somewhat startled, he stepped out into the porch, and instantaneously the door was banged and closed behind him. He took another step forward, and almost stumbled over something like a dark bundle of clothing lying on the doorstep.

"Bless my soul!" he murmured, "what's this?"

At the same moment a faint cry came upon his ear. Stooping down in great agitation, he lifted the bundle, and discovered to his consternation that it contained the form of a living child.

CHAPTER II.

COARSE Paisley shawl was wrapped round the infant, covering all but a portion of its tiny face. As it lay like a mummy in its wrappings, it continued to cry loudly, and the cry went at once to the minister's tender heart.

But in a moment the old man guess-

ed the truth—that the hapless creature had been left there by some one who had knocked and fled. Still holding the child in his arms, he ran out in the garden and looked on every side.

"Come back!" he said; "whoever you are, come back!"

But no one responded. The wind moaned dismally in the trees that lifted their black branches overhead, that was all. He ran to the gate and looked up and down the road, but could see nobody. As he stood in perplexity the child cried again loudly, and struggled in his arms.

"Bless me!" he murmured, "I must take it in, or it will die of cold!"

He ran back to the door and knocked loudly again and again. It was some time before he was heard. At last, however, he heard footsteps coming along the passage, and redoubled his knocking. The door opened, and Solomon Mucklebackit, half dressed, appeared on the threshold. Without a word the minister ran into the lobby.

"Losh me, meenister, is it yourself?" ejaculated Solomon, in amazement. "I thought you were in bed."

"Come this way in quick!" shouted Mr. Lorraine. "Bring a light!"

And still carrying his burden, he ran into the sitting-room. Solomon closed the door, struck a match, and lighted a candle, and followed him immediately. Then his amazement deepened. To see Mr. Lorraine standing by the fireside with a crying infant in his arms was indeed enough to awaken perplexity and wonder.

"My conscience, meenister, what hae ye gotten there?"

"A child! Some one left it in the porch, knocked, and ran away. Run, Solomon, search up and down the road, and see if you can find them. Shame upon them, whoever they are. Don't stand staring, but run."

Perfectly bewildered, Solomon stood gaping; then with one horror-stricken look at the infant, left the room, and ran from the house.

Left alone with the child, the minister seemed puzzled what to do. He held it awkwardly, and its cries continued; then, to still it, he rocked it to and fro in his arms.

Finding it still troublesome, he placed it down in the arm-chair, and softly loosened the shawl in which it was wrapt, freeing its little arms.

Its cries ceased for a time, and it lay with eyes wide open, spreading its little hands in the warm twilight.

The minister put on his glasses and looked at it with solemn curiosity.

It was a tiny infant, about two months old; its little pink face was pinched with cold, and its great blue eyes dim with crying. A common linen cap was on its head, and its gown was of coarse linen. But it was so small, so pretty, that the minister's tender heart melted over it at once. He offered it his forefinger, which it gripped with its tiny hands, blinking up into his face.

"Poor wee mite!" he murmured, "I wonder who your mother is? A wicked woman, I'm thinking, to cast you away on such a night as this!"

As if in answer to his words, the child began to cry again.

"I can see naebodie," cried Solomon re-entering the room; "I hae searchit up and down, as far toonways as Mysie Simpson's door, and beyont to the waterside, and there's nane stirring. It's awfu' strange!"

He looked at the child, and scratched his head; he looked at the minister, and nodded it ominously. A curious conjecture, too irreverent for utterance, had passed across his naturally suspicious mind.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE TROLLEY BUZZ.

And Something About the Trolley Car, as a Cure for Headache.

"Ever hear of the trolley buzz?" said a Brooklyn resident whose business is in New York. "They say that some people who travel regularly on the trolley cars get the trolley buzz. You know the sound of the trolley, the bz-z-z-z that begins low and rises gradually as the car increases in speed keeping a uniform tone when the car is running at uniform speed, and then declining again as the car runs slower and stopping when the car stops. They say there are people who hear this sound all the time wherever they are, except when they are asleep. They call this having the trolley buzz. I never had the trolley buzz, but the trolley cars sometimes do me a great deal of good. They cure me of headache. I work here all day, keeping very busy, and sometimes when I start home at night I have a hard headache. I get into a trolley car and take a seat over one of the axles. They say that no electricity gets into the car but I imagine there must be more or less of it in the air. I know there is something there that cures my headache. I sit down in the car with the headache bad; I get down from it after a ride of about three miles, feeling bright and fresh and with the headache gone."

Max Maretzek.

Newspaper men go into curious places, and are forever running across curious people in them. The last place I met dear old Max Maretzek was a hole in the wall in West Twenty-seventh street, called, by courtesy, a French restaurant. We named it "Little Del's." One of Balzac's fat concierges was the head of the establishment, and it was possible to obtain an excellent dinner there for twenty or twenty-five cents. Max enjoyed his repast, and appeared pleased with the company that surrounded him, though it was composed of singers, actors and artists with more genius than money.

THE USES OF CHILDREN'S PETS

The Little Folks Learn Many Lessons from the Small Animals.

"There is an ethical and scientific use in associating the child with small animals," writes Charles M. Skinner in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Have puppies and kittens in the yard—these will keep the peace if they start in life together—and, if consistent or possible, have a few toads, and a turtle, or even a baby alligator. These inhabitants of your premises will be found instructive and amusing, and incidentally I may remark that they are useful in destroying insect pests that will otherwise ravage your pet plants. Do not try to keep a large dog in a small yard. He will chafe under his confinement, and may sicken or develop ill temper. Put up a bird house, and, if possible, have a few of our own birds to fill it—not the sparrows, but the robins, bluebirds, orioles, warblers and wrens. One of the benefits that come from a friendship with animals will be the growth of justice and chivalry in your children. Teach them to love these dependents, to guard their rights, to protect them from abuse, to discover their many relations to our own species."

FINE SCHOOL RECORD.

Lillie Reasor of Charleston Not Absent or Tardy in Thirteen Years.

There was graduated from the Charleston, Ill., high school, May 27, a girl who in thirteen years of school life had never been absent or tardy once. She is Miss Lillie Reasor, 19 years old, and the board of education, as a reward for her faithfulness, presented her with a four years' scholarship certificate in the Illinois Female college and College of Music and Art at Jacksonville. This certificate is worth \$200. Her record is without parallel in the history of the Illinois public schools.

NO CRIMINALS THERE.

It is like going back to the old Pacific days to read the story of a certain bit of American territory peopled a few years ago. Not even the voyagers in the Mayflower could take the laws of God and weave them into their daily life as a community with more singleness of heart than the inhabitants of Annette Island, Alaska, have displayed.

They are known as the Metlakatla Indians, and at the time of their coming to the island had made some progress in civilization. Today they are citizens of whom any country might be proud. They have sworn allegiance to the American government—they were originally from British America—and have received a part of the island for their own.

The largest church and the largest congregation in Alaska belong to these Indians. What sort of citizens they have made, and from whence their civilization has sprung, may be learned from a declaration read every year in their town-meeting. They have a town hall to hold the meeting in and a good schoolhouse beside. Once a year, at the town-meeting, they read the following declaration:

"We, the people of Metlakatla, Alaska, in order to secure to ourselves our posterity the blessings of a Christian home, do severally subscribe to the following rules for the regulation of our conduct and town affairs:

"First, to reverence the Sabbath and to refrain from all unnecessary secular work on that day; to attend divine worship; to take the Bible as our rule of faith, and regard all true Christians as our brethren, and to be truthful, honest and industrious.

"Second, to be faithful and loyal to the government and laws of the United States.

"Third, to record our votes when called upon for the election of the town council, and promptly to obey all by-laws and orders imposed by the said council.

"Fourth, to attend to the education of our children, and keep them at school as regularly as possible."

There are several more premises made, but these are specimens. How well this declaration is kept may be judged from the fact that no liquor is sold in the town, and that there has never been a criminal sent from the town to Sitka, the capital of Alaska. It is little wonder that some of the Alaskan tribes have joined these Indians. The Metlakatla Indians are industrious and successful, their principal industry being salmon-canning.

Brain Weight.

Weightings made of the brains of negroes have given between 44 ounces and 45 ounces, a weight that corresponds with European women; while in the negroes the mean weight is less than in the female sex in Europeans. From the weightings which have been published of the brains of the orang and chimpanzee it would seem that the brain weight in these apes ranges from 11 ounces to 15 ounces, and the brain weight appears to be much about the same in the gorilla. These figures are greatly below those of the human brain even in so degraded a people as the dwarf bush race of South Africa. They closely approximate to the weight of newly born male infants, in whom the average weight is 11.6 ounces.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland, and the smallest in the United States. In Ireland 67 per cent, in Scotland 61 per cent, but in the United States only 59 per cent are in that condition.

Couldn't Oblige Him. "Please, sir, let me have Chaucer," said the man at the Free Library to the new assistant.

"No, sir," replied the assistant, "I never chew tobacco."—Philadelphia North American.

What Will Become of China? None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this race. Many people are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation and stomach diseases. Good health can be retained if we use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Too Hasty. Coal Dealer (anxiously)—Hold on! That coal hasn't been weighed. It looks to me rather large for a ton.

Driver—Tahnt! intended for a ton. It's two tons.

Dealer—Beg pardon. Go ahead.—New York Weekly.

Beauty Is Blood Deep. Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly, bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Good counsels observed are chains of grace.—Fuller.

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have purchased 40 miles of 85-lb. 60-foot steel rails, and will experiment with them on the Pittsburgh division and in the Baltimore tunnel. These rails were originally bought for the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railroad, which was designed to parallel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Washington, and to become an important factor in business between those points. The project failed and the material which was purchased has been sold. These are the first 60-foot rails to be used on the B. and O.

"The pearl of patience comes from the irritating grain of persecution."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The free lunch attracts more men than the church festival.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

A man frequently outwits himself in trying to outwit others.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic cures constipation forever. 10c, 25c, 50c. I. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The son of his father is often a poker chip off the old block.

SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED.

Fifteen Years of Suffering.

"I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are so common that only the sufferer from these diseases knows the possibilities of misery that inhere in them. A typical example of the sufferings of the victim of indigestion is furnished in the case of John C. Pritchard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experience:

"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible sufferings of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

This case is not extraordinary, either in

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Michael Ackerman, Howard, S. D., fly brush for screen doors; Lincoln A. Lange, Yule, N. D., valve gear; Jennie L. McVay, Winona, Minn., hook; Cornelius O'Brien, Rock Creek, S. D., boom; Anthony M. Stoltz, St. Paul, Minn., apparatus for heating and moistening soil.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 919 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

Ambitious.

"I am afraid you will not be long before the country as a politician if you continue in your present course."

"I should hope not," rejoined Senator Sorghum. "I hope to be a financier and have senators of my own one of these days."—Washington Star.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A Curious Old Custom.

The choir boys of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in accordance with ancient custom, have the right to claim five shillings as "spur money" from any military man wearing his spurs in the church during service. On a recent Sunday an officer had innocently infringed this regulation, and at the close of the service the boys, to his surprise, demanded the fine.

Coc's Cough Balsam.

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than any thing else. It is always reliable. Try it.

If thou knowest how to use money, it will become thy handmaid; if not, it will become thy master.—Diodorus.

The ebullient man is usually too weak-minded to give up.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Memory tempers prosperity, mitigates adversity, controls youth and delights old age.—Laotantius.

Some men like to mistake the echoes of their desires for the voice of conscience.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If I. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

He who seeks honor of men must become their slave.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

It never improves musty opinions to air them.



IRONING MADE EASY.

HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

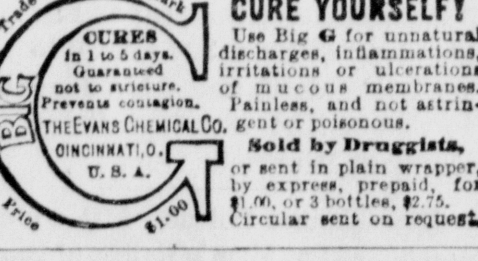
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH

SAPOLIO

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

Give quick relief and cure worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S MEDS., Atlanta, Ga.



PAIN'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N. W. N. U. —No. 31— —1898

PIMPLES

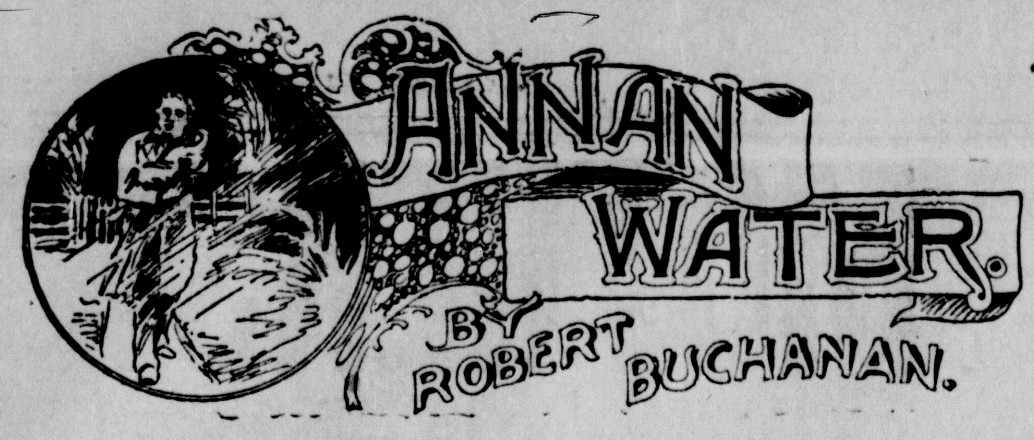
"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARMAN, 6708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Gloom, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



CHAPTER I.

IT WAS Martinmas Sunday. The evening service was just over, and the congregation, more than usually scanty, had dispersed itself over the Moss toward the various farms and fields which were scattered here and there upon it. A light still burned in the vestry, while Solomon Mucklebackit, the sexton, waited on the porch for the minister to come forth.

"There'll be snaw the night," he muttered, placing the key in the oaken door, preliminary to locking up; "there'll be snaw the night, or I'm sair mista'en. And the Annan's rising—it's snawing noo among the hills."

All at once the light in the vestry was extinguished, and the minister, a man about fifty years of age, appeared on the threshold, wrapped in a heavy winter cloak and carrying a thick staff.

"Lock up, Solomon, my man," he said.

Solomon obeyed, turning the key in the inner door, and then that of the outer one of solid oak, while the minister stood waiting on the path. Then the two, side by side, and with much the same kind of mechanical trot, passed across the churchyard, pausing now and again to struggle with the fierce gusts, and to hold on their headgear—the sexton his Sunday "bonnet," and the minister his broad-brimmed clerical hat.

Reaching the iron gate, which was rattling and creaking in the wind, they descended three moss-grown steps, and reached the highway. Here all was pitch dark, for the shadow of tall yew-trees fell from the other side, deepening the nocturnal blackness; but, crossing the road, they opened another gate, crossed the garden where the yew-trees grew, and reached the door of the manse.

Standing here in complete shelter, they heard the "sough" of the blast overhead among the tossing boughs, like the wild thunder of a stormy sea.

The manse was a plain two-story building, as old as the times of the Covenant and containing numberless cheerless chambers, the majority of which were unfurnished. Here the Reverend Sampson Lorraine had dwelt in solitude for five-and-twenty years. He had come to the place as a shy young bachelor, a student, and a bookworm; and despite all the sieges that had been laid to his heart, as was inevitable in a place where marriageable men were few and spinsters many, a bachelor he had remained ever since. People said that a love disappointment in early life had made him thereafter invulnerable to all the charms of women, but at first his single condition made him very popular. Presently, however, as his position as a bachelor grew more confirmed, and his eccentricities increased, he ceased to awaken much interest.

Opening the door with a latch-key, he entered a bare lobby, and striking a light, led the way into a large room on the ground floor. It was scantily furnished with an old carpet, an old-fashioned circular table with drawers, and several chairs; but on the walls were numerous shelves, covered with books. The room had two large windows looking on the back lawn which sloped down to the river, but was without curtains of any kind.

A fire burned on the hearth, and a rude box of peat fuel stood by the fireside. One side of the table was spread with a clean cloth, on which stood a tray with bread, oatcake, cheese, and butter, and a large stone water-jug, a black-bottle, and some glasses.

"Sit ye down, Solomon," said the minister, placing a lighted candle on the table.

Solomon stood, hat in hand. Every Sunday evening for many a long year he had entered the house in the same way, at the same hour, and received the same invitation.

Seen in the dim light of the room, the sexton was a little wizened, white-haired man, with hoary, bushy eyebrows, keen gray eyes, and sunken, tanned cheeks. He was dressed in decent black, with a white shirt, and the kind of collar known in Scotland as "stick-ups." The minister, on the other hand, was tall and somewhat portly, with a round, boyish face, gentle blue eyes, and mild, good-humored mouth. His hair was white as snow, and fell almost to his shoulders.

"Sit ye down, sit ye down," he repeated; "and take a glass—the night is cold."

Solomon placed his bonnet carefully on the edge of the table, and seated himself respectfully on one of the cane-bottomed chairs. Then, leisurely and solemnly, he poured out a glass of raw spirit. Meantime Mr. Lorraine, having divested himself of his cloak and hat, sat down in the arm-chair by the fireside.

"Here's fortune, sir," said Solomon, drinking off the whisky; then, wiping his mouth with his sleeve, he sat bolt-upright and expectant, waiting to see if his superior had anything more to say. But, as the minister remained silent, Solomon rose to go.

"Are ye mindin' the funeral the morn'?" the sexton asked, taking up his bonnet.

Mr. Lorraine nodded.

"Can I bring ye anything before I gang to bed? I maun rise at five to feenish the grave."

"No; go to bed. I shall sit up and read a little."

"Weel, good-night, sir."

"Good-night, Solomon."

Thereupon Solomon left the room, closing the door softly behind him. Lighting a candle in the lobby, he made his way quietly to a chamber in the upper part of the house, where he slept, and which was, indeed, the only chamber in the manse, excepting the minister's sitting-room and adjoining bedroom, which contained any furniture.

Many years before Solomon had taken up his abode there, on the minister's invitation, and it was his only home. Besides performing the duties of sexton and clerk, he acted generally as factotum to Mr. Lorraine, attended to the garden, and groomed the pony on which the minister made his visitations about the country. An aged woman, Mysie Simpson, came in every day to clean and cook, but invariably retired to her own dwelling at nightfall. So the two old men were practically alone together, and, despite the difference in their social positions, regarded each other with a peculiar attachment.

The minister sat for some time musing, then with a sigh he took a book from the shelves and began to read. It was a volume of old sermons, written by a south-country clergyman, impassioned, wrathful, and in the narrow sense Calvinistic. As he read, the wind roared round the house, and moaned in the chimneys, and rattled the shutterless windows; but as the wind rose the darkness decreased, and the vitreous rays of the moon began playing on the window panes.

Mr. Lorraine lit his pipe—the only luxury in which he indulged; for despite his plump figure, which he inherited, he was abstemious and a teetotaler. Then, with another sigh, he rose and walked thoughtfully up and down the room; paused at one of the windows, and looked down the moonlight lawn which sloped to the river-side; talking all the time to himself, as was his confirmed habit.

"Ay, ay, a wild night!—and snow coming, Solomon says! Eerie, eerie, is the sough of the wind in the trees. It minds me ever of her, and when the moon's up it is like the shining of her face out of the grave. Wee Marjorie! my bonny doo! Thirty long years ago she died, and I'm still here! still here!"

Tears stood in the old man's eyes as he looked out in a dream. Through the long years of loneliness and poverty—for his living was indeed a poor one—he had cherished the memory of one who had gone away from him to God when only in her eighteenth year. Suddenly, there came a loud single knock at the front door.

"Bless me, what's that?" he exclaimed. "I thought I heard a knock at the hall door, but maybe my ears deceived me. It was only the wind, I'm thinking."

And he placed his precious relics back in the drawer, locking it carefully and placing the key in a worn leather purse which he carried in his pocket.

At that moment the knock was repeated.

"Dear me!" he cried, "there's some one knocking after all. Maybe it's a sick call."

Lifting the candle from the table, he trotted from the room, crossed along the lobby, and opened the hall door. As he did so the wind sprang in like a tiger, and the light was blown out, but the front garden was flooded with moonlight, save under the very shadow of the trees.

He saw nobody, however; whoever had knocked had disappeared.

"Who's there?" he cried, looking round on every side.

There was no reply.

Perplexed and somewhat startled, he stepped out into the porch, and instantaneously the door was banged and closed behind him. He took another step forward, and almost stumbled over something like a dark bundle of clothing lying on the doorstep.

"Bless my soul!" he murmured, "what's this?"

At the same moment a faint cry came upon his ear. Stooping down in great agitation, he lifted the bundle, and discovered to his consternation that it contained the form of a living child.

CHAPTER II.

COARSE Paisley shawl was wrapt round the infant, covering all but a portion of its tiny face. As it lay like a mummy in its wrappings, it continued to cry loudly, and the cry went at once to the minister's tender heart.

But in a moment the old man guess-

ed the truth—that the hapless creature had been left there by some one who had knocked and fled. Still holding the child in his arms, he ran out in the garden and looked on every side.

"Come back!" he said; "whoever you are, come back!"

But no one responded. The wind moaned dismally in the trees that lifted their black branches overhead, that was all. He ran to the gate and looked up and down the road, but could see nobody. As he stood in perplexity the child cried again loudly, and struggled in his arms.

"Bless me!" he murmured, "I must take it in, or it will die of cold!"

He ran back to the door and knocked loudly again and again. It was some time before he was heard. At last, however, he heard footsteps coming along the passage, and redoubled his knocking. The door opened, and Solomon Mucklebackit, half dressed, appeared on the threshold. Without a word the minister ran into the lobby.

"Losh me, meenister, is it yoursell?" ejaculated Solomon, in amazement. "I thought you were in bed."

"Come this way—quick!" shouted Mr. Lorraine. "Bring a light!"

And still carrying his burden, he ran into the sitting-room. Solomon closed the door, struck a match, and lighted a candle, and followed him immediately. Then his amazement deepened. To see Mr. Lorraine standing by the fireside with a crying infant in his arms was indeed enough to awaken perplexity and wonder.

"My conscience, meenister, what hae ye gotten there?"

"A child! Some one left it in the porch, knocked, and ran away. Run, Solomon, search up and down the road, and see if you can find them. Shame upon them, whoever they are. Don't stand staring, but run."

Perfectly bewildered, Solomon stood gaping; then with one horror-stricken look at the infant, left the room, and ran from the house.

Left alone with the child, the minister seemed puzzled what to do. He held it awkwardly, and his cries continued; then, to still it, he rocked it to and fro in his arms.

Finding it still troublesome, he placed it down in the arm-chair, and softly loosened the shawl in which it was wrapt, freeing its little arms.

Its cries ceased for a time, and it lay with eyes wide open, spreading its little hands in the warm twilight.

The minister put on his glasses and looked at it with solemn curiosity.

It was a tiny infant, about two months old; its little pink face was pinched with cold, and its great blue eyes dim with crying. A common linen cap was on its head, and its gown was of coarse linen. But it was so small, so pretty, that the minister's tender heart melted over it at once. He offered it his forefinger, which it gripped with its tiny hands, blinking up into his face.

"Poor wee mite!" he murmured, "I wonder who your mother is? A wicked woman, I'm thinking, to cast you away on such a night as this!"

As if in answer to his words, the child began to cry again.

"I can see naebodie," cried Solomon, re-entering the room; "I hae searcht up and down, as far toonways as Mysie Simpson's door, and beyont to the waterside, and there's nane stirring. It's awfu' strange!"

He looked at the child, and scratched his head; he looked at the minister, and nodded it ominously. A curious conjecture, too irreverent for utterance, had passed across his naturally suspicious mind.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE TROLLEY BUZZ.

And Something About the Trolley Car, as a Cure for Headache.

"Ever hear of the trolley buzz?" said a Brooklyn resident whose business is in New York. "They say that some people who travel regularly on the trolley cars get the trolley buzz. You know the sound of the trolley, the bz-z-z-z that begins low and rises gradually as the car increases in speed keeping a uniform tone when the car is running at uniform speed, and then declining again as the car runs slower and stopping when the car stops. They say there are people who travel regularly on the trolleys who hear this sound all the time wherever they are, except when they are asleep. They call this having the trolley buzz. I never had the trolley buzz, but the trolley cars sometimes do me a great deal of good. They cure me of headache. I work here all day, keeping very busy, and sometimes when I start home at night I have a hard headache. I get into a trolley car and take a seat over one of the axles. They say that no electricity gets into the car but I imagine there must be more or less of it in the air. I know there is something there that cures my headache. I sit down in the car with the headache bad; I get down from it after a ride of about three miles, feeling bright and fresh and with the headache gone."

Max Maretzek.

Newspaper men go into curious places, and are forever running across curious people in them. The last place I met dear old Max Maretzek was a hole in the wall in West Twenty-seventh street, called, by courtesy, a French restaurant. We named it "Little Del's." One of Balzac's old concierges was the head of the establishment, and it was possible to obtain an excellent dinner there for twenty or twenty-five cents. Max enjoyed his repast, and appeared pleased with the company that surrounded him, though it was composed of singers, actors and artists with more genius than money.

THE USES OF CHILDREN'S PETS

The Little Folks Learn Many Lessons from the Small Animals.

"There is an ethical and scientific use in associating the child with small animals," writes Charles M. Skinner in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Have puppies and kittens in the yard—these will keep the peace if they start in life together—and, if consistent or possible, have a few toads, and a turtle, or even a baby alligator. These inhabitants of your premises will be found instructive and amusing, and incidentally I may remark that they are useful in destroying insect pests that will otherwise ravage your pet plants. Do not try to keep a large dog in a small yard. He will chafe under his confinement, and may sicken or develop ill temper. Put up a bird house, and, if possible, have a few of our own birds to fill it—not the sparrows, but the robins, bluebirds, orioles, warblers and wrens. One of the benefits that come from a friendship with animals will be the growth of justice and chivalry in your children. Teach them to love these dependents, to guard their rights, to protect them from abuse, to discover their many relations to our own species."

FINE SCHOOL RECORD.

Little Reaser of Charleston Not Absent or Tardy in Thirteen Years.

There was graduated from the Charleston, Ill., high school, May 27, a girl who in thirteen years of school life had never been absent or tardy once. She is Miss Lillie Reaser, 19 years old, and the board of education, as a reward for her faithfulness, presented her with a four years' scholarship certificate in the Illinois Female college and College of Music and Art at Jacksonville. This certificate is worth \$200. Her record is without parallel in the history of the Illinois public schools.

NO CRIMINALS THERE.

It is like going back to the old Puritan days to read the story of a certain bit of American territory peopled a few years ago. Not even the voyagers in the Mayflower could take the laws of God and weave them into their daily life as a community with more singleness of heart than the inhabitants of Annette Island, Alaska, have displayed.

They are known as the Metlakahla Indians, and at the time of their coming to the island had made some progress in civilization. Today they are citizens of whom any country might be proud. They have sworn allegiance to the American government—they were originally from British America—and have received a part of the island for their own.

The largest church and the largest congregation in Alaska belong to these Indians. What sort of citizens they have made, and from whence their civilization has sprung, may be learned from a declaration read every year in their town-meeting. They have a town hall to hold the meeting in and a good schoolhouse beside. Once a year, at the town-meeting, they read the following declaration:

"We, the people of Metlakahla, Alaska, in order to secure to ourselves our posterity the blessings of a Christian home, do severally subscribe to the following rules for the regulation of our conduct and town affairs:

"First, to reverence the Sabbath and to refrain from all unnecessary secular work on that day; to attend divine worship; to take the Bible as our rule of faith, and regard all true Christians as our brethren, and to be truthful, honest and industrious.

"Second, to be faithful and loyal to the government and laws of the United States.

"Third, to record our votes when called upon for the election of the town council, and promptly to obey all by-laws and orders imposed by the said council.

"Fourth, to attend to the education of our children, and keep them at school as regularly as possible."

There are several more promises made, but these are specimens. How well this declaration is kept may be judged from the fact that no liquor is sold in the town, and that there has never been a criminal sent from the town to Sitka, the capital of Alaska. It is little wonder that some of the Alaskan tribes have joined these Indians. The Metlakahla Indians are industrious and successful, their principal industry being salmon-canning.

Brain Weight.

Weightings made of the brains of negroes have given between 44 ounces and 45 ounces, a weight that corresponds with European women; while in the negroes the mean weight is less than in the female sex in Europeans. From the weightings which have been published of the brains of the orang and chimpanzee it would seem that the brain weight in these apes ranges from 11 ounces to 15 ounces, and the brain weight appears to be much about the same in the gorilla. These figures are greatly below those of the human brain even in so degraded a people as the dwarf bush race of South Africa. They closely approximate to the weight of newly born male infants, in whom the average weight is 11.6 ounces.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland and the smallest in the United States. In Ireland 67 per cent. in Scotland 61 per cent. but in the United States only 59 per cent are in that condition.

Couldn't Oblige Him.

"Please, sir, let me have Chaucer," said the man at the Free Library to the new assistant.

"No, sir," replied the assistant, "I never chew tobacco."—Philadelphia North American.

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this race. Many people are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation and stomach diseases. Good health can be retained if we use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Too Hasty.

Coal Dealer (anxiously)—Hold on! That coal hasn't been weighed. It looks to me rather large for a ton.

Driver—'Tain't intended for a ton. It's two tons.

Dealer—Beg pardon. Go ahead.—New York Weekly.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly, bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Good counsels observed are chains of grace.—Fuller.

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have purchased 40 miles of 85-lb. 60-foot steel rails, and will experiment with them on the Pittsburg division and in the Baltimore tunnel. These rails were originally bought for the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railroad, which was designed to parallel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Washington, and to become an important factor in business between those points. The project failed and the material which was purchased has been sold. These are the first 60-foot rails to be used on the B. and O.

The pearl of patience comes from the irritating grain of perspiration.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The free lunch attracts more men than the church festival.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold every where.

A man frequently outwits himself in trying to outwit others.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever, 10c, 25c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The son of his father is often a poker chip off the old block.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Michael Ackerman, Howard, S. D., fly brush for screen doors; Lincoln A. Lange, Yule, N. D., valve gear; Jennie L. McVay, Winona, Minn., hook; Cornelius O'Brien, Rock Creek, S. D., boom; Anthony M. Stoltz, St. Paul, Minn., apparatus for heating and moistening soil.

Merwin, Lathrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 910 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

Ambitious.

"I am afraid you will not be long before the country as a politician if you continue in your present course."

"I should hope not," rejoined Senator Sorghum. "I hope to be a financier and have senators of my own one of these days."—Washington Star.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A Curious Old Custom.

The choir boys of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in accordance with ancient custom, have the right to claim five shillings as "spur money" from any military man wearing his spurs in the church during service. On a recent Sunday an officer had innocently infringed this regulation, and at the close of the service the boys, to his surprise, demanded the fine.

Coe's Cough Balm.

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than any thing else. It is always reliable. Try it.

If thou knowest how to use money, it will become thy handmaid; if not, it will become thy master.—Diodorus.

The obstinate man is usually too weakminded to give up.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Memory tempers prosperity, mitigates adversity, controls youth and delights old age.—Lactantius.

Some men like to mistake the echoes of their desires for the voice of conscience.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

He who seeks honor of men must become their slave.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold every where.

It never improves musty opinions to air them.

SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED. Fifteen Years of Suffering.

"I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are so common that only the sufferer from these diseases knows the possibilities of misery that inhere in them. A typical example of the sufferings of the victim of indigestion is furnished in the case of John C. Pritchard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experience:

"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tried the best of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible sufferings of dyspepsia as Dr. Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

This case is not extraordinary, either in the severity of the disease or the prompt and perfect cure performed by Dr. Ayer's Pills. Similar results occur in every case where Dr. Ayer's Pills are used. They helped me right away" is the common expression of those who have used them. Here is another testimony to the truth of this statement:

"I formerly suffered from indigestion and weakness of the stomach, but since I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, I have the appetite of the farmer's boy, am 40 years of age, and recommend all who wish to be free from dyspepsia to take one of Dr. Ayer's Pills after dinner, till their digestive organs are in good order."—WM. STEINKE, Grant, Neb.

Dr. Ayer's Pills offer the surest and swiftest relief from constipation and all its attendant ills. They cure dyspepsia, nausea, heartburn, palpitation, bad breath, coated tongue, nervousness, sleeplessness, biliousness, and a score of other affections that are, after all, only the signs of a more deep rooted disease. You can find more information about Dr. Ayer's Pills, and the diseases they have cured, in Ayer's Cure book, a story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



IRONING MADE EASY.

HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH

SAPOLIO

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

QUESTIONS: Is it a cure? Guaranteed to be a cure. Prevents consumption. THE VANDERBILT CHEMICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

CURE YOURSELF! Use this for all natural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of the nose, throat, lungs, and chest. Painless, and not astringent. THE VANDERBILT CHEMICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

PREPARED BY DRUGGISTS, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for 50c, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT, GRAVEL, ALL ELITE FAILS. Best Gout Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N. W. N. U. —No. 31— —1898



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Gripe, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 25c, 50c, \$1.00. CURE CONSTIPATION. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, New York, San Francisco. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.



Local News Condensed.

Hoffman rents bicycles.

The Northern Pacific has raised the pay of section men from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day.

Albert Johnson has been laid up during the past week with one of Job's comforts.

Rev. M. B. Bird united William Becker and Miss Myrtle Eastman in marriage last Sunday.

For Tornado Insurance apply to Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper block. \$1,000 insurance 3 years for \$5.

The ladies of the Catholic church netted over \$66 at their ice cream festival on Tuesday evening.

The evening trains from Duluth have been loaded with harvest hands bound for Dakota during the past week.

Mrs. H. Theviot will remove her millinery store to the rooms recently vacated in the Lagerquist block by Abbott & Wilkins.

Mrs. Sam Johnson was adjudged insane by the Probate court yesterday and taken to Fergus Falls last night by Sheriff Erickson.

The two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Currie fell from a clothes reel on Friday evening last and broke his shoulder blade.

Don't forget the special term of court which opens Saturday, July 30. It is the last chance for taking out second papers before election.

Herman Casey who has been off duty at the First National bank on account of illness for some days was able to be down town yesterday.

A boon to travelers. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, cures diarrhea, seasickness, nausea. Pleasant to take. Perfectly harmless.

M. J. Reilly has leased the store on the ground floor of the Odd Fellows block and will shortly remove his business to that location from the corner of Sixth and Laurel streets.

The Sixth district Democratic Congressional committee has just been announced and contains the names of H. C. Stivers committeeman at large and J. H. Koop to represent Crow Wing county.

The steel bell tower at the Central hose house was raised this afternoon. It is 70 feet high and on top has a flag staff which reaches 25 feet above the tower. E. Hessel, the machinery man, did the job.

Rev. Herman F. Parshal, of St. Cloud will hold services and preach at St. Paul's Episcopal church on Sunday, July 31. Morning prayer sermon and holy communion at 10:30 a. m., evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

The bicycle path is now finished to Seward's farm and Mr. Burrell expects to have it completed to Gull lake by Saturday of next week. The job is said to be a first-class one by those who have ridden over the completed portion of the path.

Some sneaking individual made off with a coat belonging to J. R. Smith Monday, the article of wearing apparel having been laid down by the side of the road for a few moments while the gentleman was inspecting the bicycle path near the sanitarium.

At Fergus Falls a lot of boys discovered a car containing water melons standing on the railroad track and when night came they broke the seal and got away with 250 of them. The owner of the melons has rounded the gang up and if payment for the damage is made he will not prosecute as the lightest sentence for the crime of robbing a railroad car at night is two years in the penitentiary. There are other boys than those in Brainerd it seems.

Leave your order for fire insurance, with Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper Block. Companies as good as the best, rates always the lowest possible.

WILL FLOAT OLD GLORY.

Saturday Evening, July 30, will Witness a Flag Raising and Patriotic Celebration at the Brainerd Lumber Company's Plant.

The Mill Men's Patriotic Association Have Charge of the Affair and Everybody is Invited.

On tomorrow evening, Saturday, July 30th, the stars and stripes will be hoisted and floated to the breeze from a flagstaff 98 feet high near the mill of the Brainerd Lumber Co. and the flag raising will be accompanied by ceremonies appropriate to an occasion of the kind commencing at 8 o'clock. The demonstration is in charge of the Mill Men's Patriotic Association and will be a very interesting event. The Brainerd bands will be in attendance, a grand bowery dance will take place and a display of fireworks will be given. For the accommodation of the public trains will be run from the depot to the Brainerd Lumber Co.'s office from 7:30 until midnight. The following program has been arranged:

Firing of salute.
Music by the bands.
Address of welcome by Wm. Dodd.
Response by H. C. Stivers.
Firing of salute and music by the bands, during which the flag will be raised.

Flag salute and address by Rev. D. D. McKay.

Music by the bands.
Address by Rev. Fr. Lynch.
Music by the bands.
Address by A. J. Halsted.
Song, "My Country 'tis of Thee," by everybody.

Address by C. D. Johnson.
Song by Y. M. C. A. Quartet.

Address of thanks and dismissal by Col. S. C. Martin, president of the association.

Death of Mrs. C. E. Dickinson.

A telegram from Redwood Falls to the Minneapolis Journal under date of July 26 says:

Mrs. Charles E. Dickinson, formerly Miss Harriet S. Beecher, one of the most prominent society leaders of this section and belonging to a leading family, died here very suddenly last night of blood poisoning.

Mr. Dickinson was a former resident of this city and for some time held a position with the dry goods firm of Campbell & Smith. He was united in marriage after he left Brainerd.

DIED.

Frank Miller, aged 52 years, died at the Montreal house on Monday morning of hemorrhage of the brain.

Mr. Miller was in apparently good health when he retired but about 11 o'clock he got up complaining of a feeling of suffocation, a physician being called but he died about 5 a. m. The deceased had been driving stage for H. AuClaire for some time between this city and Cross Lake. The burial took place Monday afternoon.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Lease died on Wednesday evening of croup. The funeral was held yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Hackett, wife of Patrick Hackett, died on Wednesday from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The funeral was held this morning from the Catholic church, Rev. Fr. Lynch conducting the ceremony. Deceased was 34 years of age and leaves a husband and four children.

The writer was at Sylvan on Monday in company with Commissioner Smith, Hon. A. F. Ferris and E. M. Westfall at which time the proposed site of a new bridge across the Crow Wing river was visited. The party dined with W. B. Jones and found that gentleman in the midst of harvest but he found time to entertain the visitors in his customary courteous manner. Crops in that vicinity are looking fine, rye is in the shock and wheat will be ready for harvest in a week's time. Mr. Jones has over 300 acres in crop this year and he says his wheat will go 30 bushels to the acre. Besides farming Mr. Jones has as fine a lake resort as there is in Northern Minnesota.

Mrs. Thomas Loftus, of this place, and her sister, Mamie Reilly, of Brainerd, will leave the first of next week for a visit of a number of weeks with their brothers at Missoula, Montana. Mrs. Loftus sent the children to Brainerd last Saturday to remain with their grandmother during the trip. Tom will continue to chase cars around the yard at this place.—Staples World.

A wheelman's tool bag isn't complete without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, sprains. Monarch over pain.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Chas. Gravel Sundayed at Little Falls.

Miss Maud Evans is visiting friends in St. Paul.

Mrs. R. M. Stitt is visiting Little Falls friends.

W. A. Fleming was a St. Paul visitor on Tuesday.

F. H. Gruenhagen went to Minneapolis on Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. Markham went to Minneapolis Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Beach spent Sunday at Sylvan Lake.

Miss Nellie M. Loomis is in Minneapolis this week visiting friends.

Fred Kribs, of Minneapolis, is in the city on his way to Leech lake.

Mrs. A. L. Nutting left Monday for a visit with relatives at Faribault.

Mrs. J. A. Cullen and children, of Duluth, is in this city visiting friends.

Mrs. J. F. McGinnis returned Monday evening from a visit at Duluth.

G. J. Rolfstad has gone to Crookston where he will engage in business.

Mayor Nevers attended the corner stone laying at St. Paul on Tuesday.

J. C. Congdon was a passenger on Tuesday's train bound for St. Paul.

Mrs. Chas. Hagberg left on Wednesday for a week's visit at Minneapolis.

Mrs. H. H. Barber went to Fargo yesterday for a few days visit with friends.

C. D. Johnson was in attendance at the celebration in St. Paul on Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred Kees, of Minneapolis, is spending the week with Mrs. N. McFadden.

O. S. Hendrickson returned from a business trip to the Twin Cities on Tuesday.

Mrs. G. M. Walker, of Livingston, Mont., is visiting relatives and friends in this city.

Miss Louise White left on Monday to attend the summer training school at Minneapolis.

Mrs. J. T. Frater returned Tuesday from a month's visit with friends at La Crosse, Wis.

Judge Holland attended the exercises at the corner stone laying in St. Paul Wednesday.

Mrs. J. M. Quinn has gone to Minneapolis where she will visit relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. H. Poppenberg who has been at St. Cloud, for some days returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Bredfield, Mrs. R. Parker and Mrs. John Hurley went to the Twin Cities Tuesday.

C. H. Kylo has this week been enjoying a visit from his brother, L. J. Kylo, of Park Falls, Wis.

J. F. Hawkins and wife were passengers on Wednesday noon train bound for the Twin Cities.

Emory Dibble left on Wednesday for Milwaukee where he will enter the Wisconsin soldiers home.

Fred Merritt arrived home to-day from Yale and will spend a month visiting his relatives in this city.

Miss Nellie Merritt went to Minneapolis Wednesday and will attend the summer training school in that city.

Mrs. Clyde Warner arrived in the city today from Rochester, N. Y., on a visit with her mother, Mrs. E. E. Titus.

Mrs. J. E. Hurd returned to Minneapolis yesterday after visiting her sister and other relatives in this city for some days.

Misses Mayme and Ella Mitchell, of Brainerd, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Eastman, in this city.—Fergus Falls Journal.

W. E. Seelye left Sunday evening for Washington, D. C., on business connected with the estimating of the Chippewa pine.

A. F. Ferris went to St. Paul yesterday to attend a meeting of the Republican State Central committee of which he is a member.

Miss Garman, of Kansas City, Mo., who has been visiting Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Markham for some time, returned to her home on Tuesday.

Leon E. Lum and Miss Amy Lowry returned from their trip through the National Park Wednesday. The balance of the party stopped over at Detroit for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ellis and Miss Kate Junkin, of Buffalo, Wright county, arrived in the city Wednesday on their way to Gull Lake where they will spend some time camping. Mr. Ellis is one of the prominent business men of the above place.

Mrs. D. D. Smith, Mrs. F. E. Smith and Mrs. E. H. Hoar together with their families are spending the week at the Gull Lake Club House.

Miss Mary Farley, a cousin of Anthony Nolan, arrived in the city from San Francisco, Cal., yesterday and will spend some time in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Anthony Nolan left Monday noon for Toronto, Ont., to spend a couple of months with her son and daughter. Mr. Nolan accompanied her as far as St. Paul and returned Wednesday.

Miss Della Runke arrived in the city from Winona on Wednesday in company with Marie Gertrude, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Clark, who has been spending some time in that city.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from Kansas City, Mo., known as the Hotel Savoy Outing Party arrived in the city yesterday morning in their private car "Haslemere," from Walker where they have been spending a week fishing and are returning home. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Ewins and Master John Ewins, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Dean and Master Frank Dean, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Halliwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Whyte, Dr. A. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Clark.

Labor Day Preparations.

An adjourned meeting for the purpose of completing arrangements for the proper observance of Labor Day was held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday evening with a good attendance. The only committee to report was that of transportation, A. L. Hoffman stating that Supt. Hoar of the B. & N. M. had agreed to give a rate of \$1.00 for the round trip from Walker to Brainerd with free transportation for the Indian ball players, and that the Northern Pacific people had not yet advised the committee in regard to rates.

Several committees were enlarged by the addition of new names among them being:

Parade—C. S. Martin and W. H. Saddler.

Executive Com.—P. F. O'Brien.

Dance—A. L. Mattes.

Speakers and Vocal Music—Thos. E. Canan and J. P. Early.

A committee consisting of N. H. Ingersoll, A. L. Hoffman and Otto Schiller was appointed to ascertain if the Northern Pacific shops and foundry and the Brainerd Lumber Co.'s mill would close on Labor day.

A committee on program was created and Timothy Toohey, H. Poppenberg and S. L. Thomas appointed as members.

The name of Joseph Maturana was substituted for that of T. E. Canan on the committee of sports at the latter gentleman's request.

The meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening at which time it is expected several of the committees will have reports to make.

The Picnic of Tuesday.

The Congregational and Episcopal church Sunday schools united in holding a picnic at Hubert lake on Tuesday last. The day was a gift divine. Pleasant sun and cool breezes made the day a delight. Nothing marred the pleasure of the occasion. About two hundred and eighty six people, young and old availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy an outing at Hubert and Clarke lakes. The two lakes are near each other, one on the north and the other on the south side of the railroad track.

Mr. Freeman Thorpe, a famous artist, who has a charming cottage close to the lake, acted the part of an hospitable host, being exceedingly kind in furnishing water and boats and the freedom of his cottage to the picnickers. All present felt that their lines had fallen in pleasant places with Mr. Thorpe as host. Mrs. J. N. Sanborn was indefatigable in giving comfort to the weary and rest to the tired ones at her lovely cottage overlooking Clark lake. The children and young folks enjoyed the cool waters of Hubert, bathing and swimming in the limped waves, some of the older ones standing by looked as if they wanted to do likewise.

The Brainerd & Northern road furnished comfortable cars for all the party, and the thanks of both Sunday schools are due to Manager Hoar for his kind attentions to the welfare of all who went on the picnic.

It is hoped that the union of these Sunday schools will again be repeated in days to come, and thus help on the glorious day when Christians will dwell in unity, rejoice in one common law and abolish the littleness of sectarianism.

Hoffman negotiates chattel loans.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE CITY.

The Biggest SENSATION SALE we have attempted this season, will be inaugurated

THIS FRIDAY
and will stop when the goods are sold.

WE PUT ON SALE
Organdies,
Cambrics,
Sateens,
Percales,
Dimities,
Crepes,
Crepons,
Velourettes,
Shirtings,
Cotton-Satins,
Waist Cloths,
Remnants of Fine
Cotton Zephyrettes,
Remnants of Novelties

In Cotton Goods,
And an Immense Lot of
Various Classes of
Cotton Dress Goods,
Worth 35, 25, 20, 15, 12½ and 10 cts

Per Yard, Regular Cash Values.


For this Sale we quote them at the astounding and astonishing price of

5 Cents Per Yard

Take Your CHOICE.
Come and see them,
And Don't Get Left.

HENRY I. COHEN
SLEEPER BLOCK.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Local News Condensed.

Hoffman rents bicycles.
The Northern Pacific has raised the pay of section men from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day.

Albert Johnson has been laid up during the past week with one of Job's comforters.

Rev. M. B. Bird united William Becker and Miss Myrtle Eastman in marriage last Sunday.

For Tornado Insurance apply to Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper block. \$1,000 insurance 3 years for \$5.

The ladies of the Catholic church netted over \$66 at their ice cream festival on Tuesday evening.

The evening trains from Duluth have been loaded with harvest hands bound for Dakota during the past week.

Mrs. H. Theviot will remove her millinery store to the rooms recently vacated in the Lagerquist block by Abbott & Wilkins.

Mrs. Sam. Johnson was adjudged insane by the Probate court yesterday and taken to Fergus Falls last night by Sheriff Erickson.

The two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Currie fell from a clothes reel on Friday evening last and broke his shoulder blade.

Don't forget the special term of court which opens Saturday, July 30. It is the last chance for taking out second papers before election.

Herman Casey who has been off duty at the First National bank on account of illness for some days was able to be down town yesterday.

A boon to travelers. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, cures diarrhoea, seasickness, nausea. Pleasant to take. Perfectly harmless.

M. J. Reilly has leased the store on the ground floor of the Odd Fellows block and will shortly remove his business to that location from the corner of Sixth and Laurel streets.

The Sixth district Democratic Congressional committee has just been announced and contains the names of H. C. Stivers committeeman at large and J. H. Koop to represent Crow Wing county.

The steel bell tower at the Central hose house was raised this afternoon. It is 70 feet high and on top has a flag staff which reaches 25 feet above the tower. E. Hessel, the machinery man, did the job.

Rev. Herman F. Parshal, of St. Cloud will hold services and preach at St. Paul's Episcopal church on Sunday, July 31. Morning prayer sermon and holy communion at 10:30 a. m., evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

The bicycle path is now finished to Sheard's farm and Mr. Burrell expects to have it completed to Gull lake by Saturday of next week. The job is said to be a first-class one by those who have ridden over the completed portion of the path.

Some sneaking individual made off with a coat belonging to J. R. Smith Monday, the article of wearing apparel having been laid down by the side of the road for a few moments while the gentleman was inspecting the bicycle path near the sanitarium.

At Fergus Falls a lot of boys discovered a car containing water melons standing on the railroad track and when night came they broke the seal and got away with 250 of them. The owner of the melons has rounded the gang up and if payment for the damage is made he will not prosecute as the lightest sentence for the crime of robbing a railroad car at night is two years in the penitentiary. There are other boys than those in Brainerd it seems.

Leave your order for fire insurance with Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper Block. Companies as good as the best, rates always the lowest possible.

WILL FLOAT OLD GLORY.

Saturday Evening, July 30, will witness a Flag Raising and Patriotic Celebration at the Brainerd Lumber Company's Plant.

The Mill Men's Patriotic Association Have Charge of the Affair and Everybody is Invited.

On tomorrow evening, Saturday, July 30th, the stars and stripes will be hoisted and floated to the breeze from a flagstaff 98 feet high near the mill of the Brainerd Lumber Co. and the flag raising will be accompanied by ceremonies appropriate to an occasion of the kind commencing at 8 o'clock. The demonstration is in charge of the Mill Men's Patriotic Association and will be a very interesting event. The Brainerd bands will be in attendance, a grand bowery dance will take place and a display of fireworks will be given. For the accommodation of the public trains will be run from the depot to the Brainerd Lumber Co.'s office from 7:30 until midnight. The following program has been arranged:

Firing of salute.
Music by the bands.
Address of welcome by Wm. Dodd.
Response by H. C. Stivers.
Firing of salute and music by the bands, during which the flag will be raised.
Flag salute and address by Rev. D. D. McKay.
Music by the bands.
Address by Rev. Fr. Lynch.
Music by the bands.
Address by A. J. Halsted.
Song, "My Country 'tis of Thee," by everybody.
Address by C. D. Johnson.
Song by Y. M. C. A. Quartet.
Address of thanks and dismissal by Col. S. C. Martin, president of the association.

Death of Mrs. C. E. Dickinson.

A telegram from Redwood Falls to the Minneapolis Journal under date of July 26 says:

Mrs. Charles E. Dickinson, formerly Miss Harriet S. Beecher, one of the most prominent society leaders of this section and belonging to a leading family, died here very suddenly last night of blood poisoning.

Mr. Dickinson was a former resident of this city and for some time held a position with the dry goods firm of Campbell & Smith. He was united in marriage after he left Brainerd.

DIED.

Frank Miller, aged 52 years, died at the Montreal house on Monday morning of hemorrhage of the brain. Mr. Miller was in apparently good health when he retired but about 11 o'clock he got up complaining of a feeling of suffocation, a physician being called but he died about 5 a. m. The deceased had been driving stage for H. AuClaire for some time between this city and Cross Lake. The burial took place Monday afternoon.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Lease died on Wednesday evening of croup. The funeral was held yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Hackett, wife of Patrick Hackett, died on Wednesday from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The funeral was held this morning from the Catholic church, Rev. Fr. Lynch conducting the ceremony. Deceased was 34 years of age and leaves a husband and four children.

The writer was at Sylvan on Monday in company with Commissioner Smith, Hon. A. F. Ferris and E. M. Westfall at which time the proposed site of a new bridge across the Crow Wing river was visited. The party dined with W. B. Jones and found that gentleman in the midst of harvest but he found time to entertain the visitors in his customary courteous manner. Crops in that vicinity are looking fine, rye is in the shock and wheat will be ready for harvest in a week's time. Mr. Jones has over 300 acres in crop this year and he says his wheat will go 30 bushels to the acre. Besides farming Mr. Jones has as fine a lake resort as there is in Northern Minnesota.

Mrs. Thomas Loftus, of this place, and her sister, Mamie Reilly, of Brainerd, will leave the first of next week for a visit of a number of weeks with their brothers at Missoula, Montana. Mrs. Loftus sent the children to Brainerd last Saturday to remain with their grandmother during the trip. Tom will continue to chase cars around the yard at this place. — Staples World.

A wheelman's tool bag isn't complete without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, sprains. Monarch over pain.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Chas. Gravel Sundayed at Little Falls.

Miss Maud Evans is visiting friends in St. Paul.

Mrs. R. M. Stitt is visiting Little Falls friends.

W. A. Fleming was a St. Paul visitor on Tuesday.

F. H. Gruenhagen went to Minneapolis on Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. Markham went to Minneapolis Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Beach spent Sunday at Sylvan Lake.

Miss Nellie M. Loomis is in Minneapolis this week visiting friends.

Fred Kribs, of Minneapolis, is in the city on his way to Leech lake.

Mrs. A. L. Nutting left Monday for a visit with relatives at Faribault.

Mrs. J. A. Cullen and children, of Duluth, is in this city visiting friends.

Mrs. J. F. McGinnis returned Monday evening from a visit at Duluth.

G. J. Rolstad has gone to Crookston where he will engage in business.

Mayor Nevers attended the corner stone laying at St. Paul on Tuesday.

J. C. Congdon was a passenger on Tuesday's train bound for St. Paul.

Mrs. Chas. Hagberg left on Wednesday for a week's visit at Minneapolis.

Mrs. H. H. Barber went to Fargo yesterday for a few days visit with friends.

C. D. Johnson was in attendance at the celebration in St. Paul on Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred Kees, of Minneapolis, is spending the week with Mrs. N. McFadden.

O. S. Hendrickson returned from a business trip to the Twin Cities on Tuesday.

Mrs. G. M. Walker, of Livingston, Mont., is visiting relatives and friends in this city.

Miss Louise White left on Monday to attend the summer training school at Minneapolis.

Mrs. J. T. Frater returned Tuesday from a month's visit with friends at La Crosse, Wis.

Judge Holland attended the exercises at the corner stone laying in St. Paul Wednesday.

Mrs. J. M. Quinn has gone to Minneapolis where she will visit relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. H. Poppenberg who has been at St. Cloud for some days returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Bredfield, Mrs. R. Parker and Mrs. John Hurley went to the Twin Cities Tuesday.

C. H. Kylo has this week been enjoying a visit from his brother, L. J. Kylo, of Park Falls, Wis.

J. F. Hawkins and wife were passengers on Wednesday noon train bound for the Twin Cities.

Emory Dibble left on Wednesday for Milwaukee where he will enter the Wisconsin soldiers home.

Fred Merritt arrived home to-day from Yale and will spend a month visiting his relatives in this city.

Miss Nellie Merritt went to Minneapolis Wednesday and will attend the summer training school in that city.

Mrs. Clyde Warner arrived in the city today from Rochester, N. Y., on a visit with her mother, Mrs. E. E. Titus.

Mrs. J. E. Hurd returned to Minneapolis yesterday after visiting her sister and other relatives in this city for some days.

Misses Mayme and Ella Mitchell, of Brainerd, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Eastman, in this city. — Fergus Falls Journal.

W. E. Seelye left Sunday evening for Washington, D. C., on business connected with the estimating of the Chippewa pine.

A. F. Ferris went to St. Paul yesterday to attend a meeting of the Republican State Central committee of which he is a member.

Miss Garman, of Kansas City, Mo., who has been visiting Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Markham for some time, returned to her home on Tuesday.

Leon E. Lum and Miss Amy Lowey returned from their trip through the National Park Wednesday. The balance of the party stopped over at Detroit for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ellis and Miss Kate Junkin, of Buffalo, Wright county, arrived in the city Wednesday on their way to Gull Lake where they will spend some time camping. Mr. Ellis is one of the prominent business men of the above place.

Mrs. D. D. Smith, Mrs. F. E. Smith and Mrs. E. H. Hoar together with their families are spending the week at the Gull Lake Club House.

Miss Mary Farley, a cousin of Anthony Nolan, arrived in the city from San Francisco, Cal., yesterday and will spend some time in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Anthony Nolan left Monday noon for Toronto, Ont., to spend a couple of months with her son and daughter. Mr. Nolan accompanied her as far as St. Paul and returned Wednesday.

Miss Della Runke arrived in the city from Winona on Wednesday in company with Marie Gertrude, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Clark, who has been spending some time in that city.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from Kansas City, Mo., known as the Hotel Savoy Outing Party arrived in the city yesterday morning in their private car "Haslemere," from Walker where they have been spending a week fishing and are returning home. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Ewins and Master John Ewins, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Dean and Master Frank Dean, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Halliwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Whyte, Dr. A. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Clark.

Labor Day Preparations.
An adjourned meeting for the purpose of completing arrangements for the proper observance of Labor Day was held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday evening with a good attendance. The only committee to report was that of transportation, A. L. Hoffman stating that Supt. Hoar of the B. & N. M. had agreed to give a rate of \$1.00 for the round trip from Walker to Brainerd with free transportation for the Indian ball players, and that the Northern Pacific people had not yet advised the committee in regard to rates.

Several committees were enlarged by the addition of new names among them being:

Parade—C. S. Martin and W. H. Saddler.
Executive Com.—P. F. O'Brien.
Dance—A. L. Mattes.
Speakers and Vocal Music—Thos. E. Canan and J. P. Early.

A committee consisting of N. H. Ingersoll, A. L. Hoffman and Otto Schiller was appointed to ascertain if the Northern Pacific shops and foundry and the Brainerd Lumber Co.'s mill would close on Labor day.

A committee on program was created and Timothy Toohey, H. Poppenberg and S. L. Thomas appointed as members.

The name of Joseph Maturana was substituted for that of T. E. Canan on the committee of sports at the latter gentleman's request.

The meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening at which time it is expected several of the committees will have reports to make.

The Picnic of Tuesday.
The Congregational and Episcopal church Sunday schools united in holding a picnic at Hubert lake on Tuesday last. The day was a gift divine. Pleasant sun and cool breezes made the day a delight. Nothing marred the pleasure of the occasion. About two hundred and eighty six people, young and old availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy an outing at Hubert and Clarke lakes. The two lakes are near each other, one on the north and the other on the south side of the railroad track.

Mr. Freeman Thorpe, a famous artist, who has a charming cottage close to the lake, acted the part of an hospitable host, being exceedingly kind in furnishing water and boats and the freedom of his cottage to the picnickers. All present felt that their lines had fallen in pleasant places with Mr. Thorpe as host. Mrs. J. N. Sanborn was indefatigable in giving comfort to the weary and rest to the tired ones at her lovely cottage overlooking Clark lake. The children and young folks enjoyed the cool waters of Hubert, bathing and swimming in the limped waves, some of the older ones standing by looked as if they wanted to do likewise.

The Brainerd & Northern road furnished comfortable cars for all the party, and the thanks of both Sunday schools are due to Manager Hoar for his kind attentions to the welfare of all who went on the picnic.

It is hoped that the union of these Sunday schools will again be repeated in days to come, and thus help on the glorious day when Christians will dwell in unity, rejoice in one common law and abolish the littleness of sectarianism.

Hoffman negotiates chattel loans.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

OF THE CITY.

The Biggest SENSATION SALE we have attempted this season, will be inaugurated

THIS FRIDAY

and will stop when the goods are sold.

WE PUT ON SALE

Organdies,
Cambrics,
Sateens,
Percales,
Dimities,
Crepes,
Crepons,
Velourettes,
Shirtings,
Cotton-Satins,
Waist Cloths,
Remnants of Fine
Cotton Zephyrettes,
Remnants of Novelties

In Cotton Goods,
And an Immense Lot of
Various Classes of
Cotton Dress Goods,
Worth 35, 25, 20, 15, 12½ and 10 cts
Per Yard, Regular Cash Values.

For this Sale we quote them at the astounding and astonishing price of

5 Cents Per Yard

Take Your CHOICE.
Come and see them,
And Don't Get Left.

HENRY I. COHEN

SLEEPER BLOCK.